

# THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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## Address of President Frank J. Hagenbarth at the Fiftieth Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association

**F**ELLOW members, invited guests ladies and gentlemen: On this milestone, which marks the half century period of our existence, as the National Woolgrowers' Association, it has become my pleasant duty to address you as President. The vista that opens up with this obligation presents a formidable list of subjects of interest to us all. However, in view of the limits of your patience, we will confine our suggestions to those phases effecting our industry which are of immediate and paramount importance.

### THE TARIFF.

For the third time in a century of national progress, the flock master is facing a period of free and unlimited competition in the production of wool against the whole world. He is reduced to the necessity of striving on unequal terms with the half-clad savage of South Africa and Asia, the peon of South America, and the skilled producer of New Zealand and Australia, whose flocks are shorn under the fostering care of their respective governments. In the past, history has proven our inability to survive the shock. What the present experiment will determine remains to be seen. Like Napoleon, after the battle of Waterloo, the shepherd faces the necessity of organizing his broken battalions for a last stand against hopeless odds. However, it is an American characteristic never to say quit.

It is not my province or desire to discuss politics, but I cannot leave this subject without calling your atten-

tion to the fact that an analysis of the tariff law of October 3, 1913, discloses the fact that it is decisively an alignment of the East and South against the West. This statement cannot be better proven than to state that eighty per cent of the products of New Jersey are on the dutiable list, whereas, but nine per cent of the products of Arizona and twelve



President, Frank J. Hagenbarth

per cent of the products of Nevada are so favored. The back bone of the strength of the nation is the producer. The producer is the farmer or the miner. He, who takes from the soil of the earth and the waters thereof, and who takes from the sky with its sun and its air, and from these primary elements brings wealth into the world, is

alone entitled to the kingly title, "Producer." The rest of mankind, either directly or indirectly, are parasites living off the fruits of his labor. Yet the underlying principle of the present tariff act has been to favor the manufacturer and middleman on the theory that the producer is able to take care of himself. In other words, the parasite is more important than the body on which it feeds. As a further criticism of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, the statement can conservatively be made that, after all, it was written hastily and with improper preparation and information. The labors of Messrs. Underwood and Clark and their associates in the preparation of a consistent tariff act, which covered a year or more of unremitting toil, were hurriedly dispensed with when Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson came into power and wrote "free wool, free sugar and free cattle," in place of the paragraphs that had been prepared theretofore by Mr. Underwood. These changes were arbitrarily made and without rhyme or reason as pertaining to the balance of the bill. Under the new law, the grower of Merino wool will be seriously hurt, and most likely eliminated

from the ranks of American industry. The mutton producer may be able to survive, but even this is problematical at this time.

After all the toad of adversity may yet bear a jewel in its head. The misfortune that has come upon us may prove a blessing in disguise by calling our more serious attention to proper

breeding, to more efficient and economical methods, to better preparation of mutton and wool for market, and to proper marketing of these products, when so prepared, and to suitable national and state legislation. The combined effect of all these efforts will result in a partial offset at least to the changed conditions which we are facing, and will prove of inestimable value when the tide shall have turned and the industry again receives deserved recognition.

#### PROPER BREEDING.

It is a known fact to all shepherds that many animals are being carried in their flocks which produce a minimum of wool or mutton. It is the business of the shepherd to eliminate this class of animals. Ewes which give a suspiciously light and poor quality fleece should be eliminated. The same holds true of those ewes that year after year fail to produce a lamb. These sheep should likewise be segregated and disposed of. It costs no more to carry a ewe which will produce a prime fleece and a good lamb than it does for the animal which is deficient in both directions. By paying close attention to these two details, a large increase of returns from many flocks can be made. This proper selection and elimination followed up closely by the use of high class rams will develop the value of the average flock to a wonderful degree. These methods have been partially accountable for the success of our foreign competitors in New Zealand and Australia, and in the Argentinians. Where our American flock master imagines that one hundred dollars per head for the right sort of breeding rams will ruin him, the foreigner will readily pay from one to five thousand dollars for individual animals of rare merit.

Persistent selection and proper breeding to type is what has produced the wonderful Corriedale sheep in New Zealand and Australia. Proper selection and close breeding will give results in proportion to the amount of attention given these subjects. It has been demonstrated that inbreeding

may be practiced without injury. The most successful grower of high class Merino sheep in Australia has not purchased a ram for fifty-one years.

All the good that can be accomplished by proper breeding can be more than undone by careless or faulty methods. There has been no abuse greater than that practiced by the growers of rams for both the wool and mutton trade. The Merinos of the United States have been ruined by the use of cheap and improperly bred animals; the use of individuals which did not bear the ear marks of superiority. Many so-called growers of mutton rams will buy a few second-class Shropshires, Hampshires, or other breeds and cross them with ordinary range ewes or perhaps with a selected lot of range ewes, and will then proceed to advertise extensively and sell the product as a superior article to the unsuspecting flockmaster, who straightwith proceeds to ruin his herd by using them. Good rams can be had from reliable sources, and none other should be used.

Many have marvelled why it is that certain flockmasters can ship ninety per cent or more of their lamb crop to the great market centers, and receive a premium of from forty to fifty cents per cwt. for their animals. The answer is simple. It is superior breeding. Rams costing twenty to twenty-five dollars per head are cheap, when we consider the increased value of their offspring, as against the ordinary class of stuff that is too frequently used.

If every grower will pay close attention to matters of breeding, selection and elimination, he can increase the profit earning capacity of his flock in a very short time from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. Why not do it?

#### Depletion of Flocks.

The marketing of our lamb product, regardless of sex, especially in the West has grown to such proportions, that a serious economic problem has resulted. The great majority of Western ewes have become aged and there has been an insufficient replacement of ewe lambs to keep our flocks up to an average age. One of these days we

will awaken to the realization that our sheep will have practically disappeared. Flockmasters should give this thought serious attention. A reasonable percentage of each year's crop of ewe lambs should be carefully selected and turned back into the herd for upkeep purposes. Some growers are now doing this and they will reap a great reward in a few years. Cattle-men have made this same mistake, and as a result the country is now facing a shortage of female breeding stock.

#### EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

In our hurry of making money in the past, is it not true that often times we have lost sight of the penny in chasing after the dollar? Have we not destroyed our ranges by over grazing and carelessness? Have we been giving due recognition to our herders, and other laborers who have been faithful, and produced results, as against those who have not? Have we seen at all times that the gentle animals confided to our care have been properly fed in the winter time and protected from the ravages of unnecessary diseases and pests? Have we brought our lambs into the shipping station and put them on the car in prime and proper condition to go to market? Have we adopted proper herding methods and conformed our own convenience to the necessity of the nature of the animal that we were handling? In the replies to these questions lies the answer as to whether we have been economical and efficient in our business or not.

#### Herding Methods.

No animal can thrive and fatten on an insufficient and impoverished range. Over grazing is not only efficient as a sovereign antifat remedy, but it is destructive of the range for future profitable use. Ranges can be readily and successfully reseeded, even while being grazed, and I commend your careful attention to a study of this subject which time will not permit me to go into now in detail.

Improper and too persistent herding is frequently the cause of an inferior clip of wool. It is the primary cause



of an undue proportion of sand and dirt in the fleece. It is oftentimes the cause of small and thin lambs. We would find, could the subject be analysed, that more loss is incurred on the Western ranges by dogs through improper herding than is lost by sheep-killing dogs on the farms in the Southern and Eastern States. Ewes, especially during lambing time and on the summer range when with their lambs, should never see a dog. In fact the prime function of the shepherd during these periods is the keeping of all animals of disturbing influence, including dogs, away from the flock. During lambing time it is much cheaper to hire an extra drop herder and horse than it is to have dogs destroying lambs. On the summer range, ewes and lambs should never be driven back to camp, but should be allowed to rest where night overtakes them. During this season of fattening and growth for the lamb, every hour on fresh feed counts, and just at dusk and during the early dawn are the golden hours wherein the lamb and its mother are plucking from the dew laden grass, the elements which nature uses in making them prime animals. If these hours are used in dogging a herd either back to or away from a permanent camp through clouds of dust and over trampled and stale feed, they are lost as well as the money of the owner. It is just as easy and much more satisfactory in every way to herd properly.

I would suggest to the flockmasters, especially to those having more than one herd that they adopt a system similar to the profit sharing system now so generally and universally used in many forms of business. Why should the herder, who gives you all of his time and the best results in the way of small percentage of losses and a big production of wool and lambs, receive the same pay as the herder who slights his occupation at every opportunity and is a constant pest and care to you? Pay the herder in proportion to the results he obtains and eliminate the fellow who does not keep up the average. Along this way lies

one of the trails to success. Let us try it.

#### **Winter Feeding and Health of Flock.**

We hope that the time has arrived when an enlightened selfishness, if not humanitarian motives, prompts us to realize the futility of starving our herds through the winter. No investment will pay better than proper winter feeding. In these days when hay or corn or cotton seed meal is available, there is no reason why the penny wise and pound foolish policy of starvation should be longer persisted in. Every dollar invested in feed will return us two in the saving of mortality, increased lamb and wool crops, and general higher physical tone of our flocks.

Close attention to matters pertaining to the health of our sheep is another item which receives but scanty recognition. The fact that sulphur used in conjunction with salt is a great eradicator of ticks; the knowledge that a simple treatment of our dogs will greatly minimize the ravages of the sheep tape worm, and a dozen other ailments and troubles that tend to decrease efficiency can be handled successfully through proper education.

#### **Preparation and Marketing of Wool.**

The average flockmaster seems to delight in covering his sheep from one end to another with unsightly blotches misnamed "brands." Does he realize that the branding of sheep with an insoluble material costs the Western flockmaster an average of nearly two cents per pound on all the wool he grows. Yet this is a fact. Branding should never be done except where compulsory or absolutely necessary. For temporary purposes such as spotting in the fall or before or during lambing time or at shearing time, colored chalk should be used. There are preparations peculiarly suitable for this purpose and which will not injure the wool. Where it is necessary to brand permanently, Kemp's Australian branding liquid or some equivalent should be used.

It is generally acknowledged that the ideal method of marketing wool is through auction sales. Yet it is

doubtful if this system can ever be successful until the American flockmaster has learned to produce a more uniform and staple product. It is a fact that very few clips are prepared for market in the same manner, and further, it is a fact that even the clips of the same grower are different from year to year. Thus uniformity is destroyed. There is no question of the advisability of grading all wools on the range in the West, and we believe that the time is not far distant when this will come about. Learning to grade wool is not a serious matter. Men can be easily trained to perform the service, and our product, when so treated, becomes at once not only more marketable, but the grower knows the exact value of his clip. All classes of wool have a fixed value per scoured pound, varying with the staple and grade of wool. These details can readily be learned by the flockmaster who has the ambition to do so.

It is not necessary for us to dwell upon the elimination of tags or other undersirable material from our wool clip, or to speak of the necessity of using paper twine and the keeping of our fleeces clean and properly sacked, as the average flockmaster has been thoroughly educated through the agency, of the National Wool Grower and the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Co. in all of these particulars.

#### **Marketing Our Lambs.**

Undoubtedly the greatest evil that has developed in the marketing of our lambs has been the flooding of the Eastern market by simultaneous shipments made from the range. I have seen in one day over sixty thousand lambs in Chicago, when there were fifty thousand in Omaha and forty-five thousand in Kansas City. This evil cannot be entirely corrected, but it can be limited. There are outfits who have loaded up and shipped one hundred cars of lambs within two days, all destined to two markets. These heavy shipments not only congest the stock yards, but give the buyers the opportunity, which they are always seeking, to depress the market. Some method of lessening this tendency

must be devised. The suggestion has been made that the National Wool-Growers' Association should act as a clearing house for the purpose of listing shipments to be made each fall. This could be done to some extent by notifying the Secretary of the Association of the time of lambing and probable time of marketing. Those sections of the country lambing earliest should naturally ship the earliest and vice versa. When in possession of this data, the Secretary, after compiling his records, could notify various shippers just when certain shipments are to be made and from what locality and to what market, coupling with such information the suggestion and advice that certain shippers should go to market a little earlier or a little later in order to avoid too much congestion. The thought may have merit; it is at least worth a trial.

#### **Fattening in the West.**

The West with its abundance of cheap alfalfa and grain makes a serious economical mistake in shipping its feeder lambs to the cornbelt for fattening purposes. These young and thin lambs should invariably be fed at home. The chief obstacle heretofore has been through inability to finance such deals. Steps are now being taken through certain financial institutions, which were inspired by your Association, towards making arrangements for Eastern money to be used in fattening lambs, sheep and cattle in the West. We believe that with the passing of the flocks of the Middle West and Mississippi River states, which now is almost an accomplished fact, that the practice of early lambing in suitable localities throughout the West opens up an opportunity for the enterprising flockmaster, which should not be overlooked. The early lambs of Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia find their proper "outlet" near the Atlantic sea coast. Heretofore, Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City have depended largely for their early lambs on the territory immediately adjacent to these markets. From now on they must look elsewhere, and why should not

the Western flockmaster be on hand to supply this need.

#### **LEGISLATION—National Forests.**

Through the agency of appropriate legislation affecting different phases of the shepherd's business, we can foresee many beneficial results. The National Forests have entered largely in to the life and welfare of the majority of shepherds. The administration of the National Forests at this date leaves but little cause for complaint. One notable exception however, is the injustice of the respective rates charged for grazing of cattle and sheep. The ratio at the present time is about three to one, that is, one cow may be grazed on the reserves for the same price as is charged for three sheep. Those familiar with the consuming power of the class of animals as well as their destructive effects on the range know that this basis is unfair and unscientific. Cattle on an average will consume six times as much forage as will an equal number of sheep and are twice as destructive to the range, provided always, of course, that the latter contingency is based on proper herding and handling of sheep under such regulations as are nowadays prescribed in the National Forests. We, therefore, earnestly contend an aggressive action should be taken by this Association demanding that these rates be readjusted on a proper basis.

When the National Forest Law was passed in 1897, it was for the primary purpose of "conserving the timber and water supply," and grazing, or the use of the forests for the benefit of the live stock industry, was given no consideration. Live stock have come to form one of the vital assets of the National Forests, both by reason of the necessity of the citizens residing in their vicinity, and the general good of the public, as well as for the protection of the forests themselves from the ravages of fire. The law, however, does not specify that grazing is one of the primary objects for which the National Forests were created; as just stated, it merely specifies timber and water. It is the plain duty of Congress to amend this law, and I would urge

upon the Resolution Committee and the Executive Committee of this Association that attention be called to this matter and proper action taken toward having the law amended so as to make this suggestion effective.

#### **Land Leasing.**

There has been much discussion in recent years on the subject of land leases. Various bills, notably the Lever, Gronna, and Burkett lease bills as well as the Mondell, enlarged homestead bill have been introduced in Congress. We cannot evade this subject. We must meet the issue fairly and squarely and decide on a plan of action. In view of the successful operation of the National Forests, there is room for hope that a practicable leasing law may be enacted. We are at this time, however, unprepared to properly legislate upon the subject. The first step in this direction must be the creation by Congress of a public land commission to be created along the lines proposed in the Lever bill. After withdrawal of lands from entry, which it is proposed to lease, and the segregation of those areas therefrom, which are susceptible to farming, and which may then be reopened to agricultural entry, there should follow a close topographical survey of the remaining grazing lands, coupled with a scientific report of the flora to be found on the grazing area together with a thorough report as to the range customs and priority of use that have heretofore prevailed. Conditions in each of these four departments, as shown by the nature and history of the vacant public lands, show a great variance. Compare New Mexico to Idaho, Oregon to Wyoming, and Utah to Montana. Neither topography, flora, agricultural availability, nor range conditions are similar in any two states compared, and no general law granting leasing privileges broadcast can be passed intelligently with the sparse fund of knowledge pertaining to these subjects now in the hands of Congress. Detailed attention must be given individual areas. In certain areas, for instance, no lease could be intelligently made on an acreage basis.



In such localities rentals must be levied at so much per capita. In other areas it would be plainly beneficial to the stockman and the public at large to lease large areas on an acreage basis. One of the fundamental provisions of congressional action should be that no lease law should be enforced except as approved by advisory boards of stockmen from localities affected and under regulations prescribed or approved by them in conjunction with the public land commission and to be administered by efficient government officials appointed for the purpose. Under safe guards similar to these proposed, the live stock interests of the western country have nothing to fear from the passage of a land lease law. Otherwise it is their duty to oppose it to the end.

#### **Predatory Animals.**

It has been estimated that the annual loss to the livestock interests through the depredations of wild and predatory animals amounts to fifteen million dollars, of which ten million has been apportioned to the western range states. Serious effort should be made for the passage of a national bounty law. It has been contended that such a law would be constitutional, and there is no question of its necessity. Our Legislative Committee should take this matter in hand.

#### **Pure Fabric Law.**

This period of extreme solicitude for the consumer would appear to be the psychological moment for the passage of a pure fabric law by Congress. We have laws covering the subjects of pure foods, pure morals and even pure beer, but up to date the subject of the protection of the public against the use of all kinds of adulterants in so-called "pure wool goods" has found no lodging place among the statutes of the nation, notwithstanding the fact that it is notoriously a matter of common knowledge that twenty-five per cent at least of the goods sold as pure wool contains but a fraction of that valuable staple. Such a law is not only practicable in its enforcement, but would also be a boon to the purchaser and consumer of woolen goods,

especially to the class who, from force of necessity, are compelled to use the cheaper articles of clothing.

#### **Foreign Meat Inspection.**

I desire to call your attention to an article in the Christmas number of the National Woolgrower bearing on the "Meat Inspection Farce." I can do no better than quote this article in full as it covers the subject admirably: "Under the new tariff law it was provided that imported meats should be treated as domestic meats after their admission to this country. Therefore under the rules of the Bureau of Animal Industry all imported meat is inspected at the port of entrance, and if it is in a good state of preservation, it is stamped 'U. S. Inspected and Passed.' The inspection at the port is a farce so far as the detection of disease is concerned, and therefore to stamp such meat 'U. S. Inspected and Passed' is merely an effort to deceive the consumer into the belief that the meat was grown in the United States and that it had been inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry before slaughter and at the time of slaughter. This stamp on the imported meat enables the retailer to tell the consumer that the imported meat was 'home grown' for there upon it is the U. S. stamp. Imported frozen meat is not worth within 30 per cent as much as our domestic meat, but by reason of this alliance between the meat importers and the Department of Agriculture, the consumer is gold-bricked out of thirty per cent of his meat. When it comes to the products of the great 'Steel Trust' the case is different. The same law that says that imported meat shall be stamped so that it will pass as domestic meat says that when cutlery and similar goods are imported they shall be plainly stamped to show the country from which they came.

The continued carrying out of the regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry as to stamping meat will soon make the stamp 'U. S. Inspected and Passed' a joke in this and all other civilized countries. The officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry are not to blame for this as the law pro-

vides that this crooked work shall be done. This feature of the law is not an accident for officers of the National Wool Growers' Association went to prominent members of the Senate Finance Committee and urged them to provide in the law that imported meat should be plainly stamped to show the country from which it was imported. We explained that in England much inferior imported meat was passed off on the consumer as the domestic product. Now our own tariff law deliberately makes the Bureau of Animal Industry the agent through which this deception may be practiced on our consumers." The law should undoubtedly be amended not only to the effect that these foreign meats should be so stamped and so known to the trade and the consumer, but we believe that the health of the consumer of the United States will be preserved by insisting that the United States Bureau of Animal Industry shall supervise the slaughter of animals abroad, the meat of which is destined for entrance into the United States. This is no more than is required at home and there is no reason why the foreigner should be exempt from the same precautions.

#### **Railroads.**

During the past year much trouble and loss to the shipper has occurred through inefficient service and improper facilities at not only railroad stock yards in transit to market, but even at some of the terminal stockyards of the principal markets. With the exception of the Union Stock Yards at South Omaha, and possibly one or two others, the terminal stockyards at the principal markets are sadly in need of rejuvenation and improvement. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be authorized to handle this subject and to prescribe regulations befitting the importance of the industry to be served.

Legislation should be had prohibiting railroads from unreasonably limiting, or in fact limiting at all, their liability under contract for losses incurred by them in shipments of livestock. There can be no arbitrary limitation for the reason that values of animals

of all kinds vary from time to time and the safest criterion must always remain the actual market value of the animal at the time the loss was incurred. The Supreme Court of the United States in a decision rendered just a year ago, in the case of Croninger versus the Adams Express Co., and in other cases since then, has ruled that such livestock contracts containing this limited liability clause were valid. Therefore, our only recourse is through legislation. In this same connection I note that the Federal Courts have held that the clause in railroad livestock contracts, which provide that notice of loss or damage must be served within a limited time never exceeding ten days, and even then "before the stock is mingled with other stock," is also valid and binding on the shipper. This time limit should be extended a reasonable period in order that the actual loss in such shipments may be accurately ascertained. It is manifestly impossible to always ascertain the loss before the stock has been sold or mingled in the stockyards, or otherwise, with other stock.

As a rule, westbound freight rates on livestock are unreasonably high, and the rates on livestock between western states as well as the single deck rate for sheep are all susceptible to readjustment at the hands of the railroads or the Interstate Commerce Commission, and we suggest that these matters be given attention at your hands.

For many years the passage of a reasonable minimum speed law by Congress has been urged by this association. It is not necessary for us to again discuss this matter in detail other than to fortify reason with the thought that we should proceed with unabated vigor to secure this necessary reform. In many states such laws have been passed, and without entailing any hardship on the railroads, have been of untold benefit to the shippers.

#### Department of Agriculture.

Before closing with the subject of National Legislation, we desire to observe that the United States Department of Agriculture, out of the mil-

lions of dollars annually expended on the farm and field, has devoted but a scanty amount of either funds or energies to the livestock industry. This is particularly true of the West and of the woolgrowing industry. As an illustration I might cite that the insignificant sum of \$5,000 that was requested by the woolgrowers of the United States for the purpose of making an importation of Corriedale sheep from New Zealand was not included in his estimates by the Secretary of Agriculture. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon has introduced an independent bill appropriating \$10,000 for this purpose. This bill should have our unqualified endorsement, and I hope the resolution committee will take action, and individual members write their representatives indorsing this appropriation. These sheep are said to be an established cross between the Merino and the long wool, and are supposed to make an ideal wool and mutton sheep. Their introduction into the United States should in the course of time prove highly valuable to our sheep industry.

#### State Legislation.

In addition to the conditions that I have just related calling for National Legislation, there are certain state matters that need attention. For instance the need for uniform bounty laws and the injustice of dipping clean sheep that have not been exposed in their passage from one state to another. Double taxation, especially as practiced by the state of Idaho, where sheep that have passed from one state to another and paid a full year's taxes in the one in like manner have to pay taxes in the other. Uniform tax laws should be enacted covering such classes of migratory stock. Dog laws should be passed under the provisions of which stockmen would be fully reimbursed for losses caused by vicious dogs. Above all I believe that legislation should be had placing restrictions on the sale of rams. As I have before stated much fraud has been and is being practiced by certain so-called pure breeders who sell rams purporting to

be other than that which they really are. This is purely and simply obtaining money under false pretences and it works a far reaching injury on the unsuspecting purchaser. In Idaho and certain other states bulls are not allowed on the range unless they meet certain breeding qualifications. The same rule of reasoning applies to the use of rams, but has not been carried into effect.

#### THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

It is not necessary for me to indulge in much laudation of the National Wool Grower or the splendid service rendered by its editor, Dr. S. W. McClure. Both the periodical and the man and the results achieved speak for themselves. Your association has not only the best edited, but the ablest and most useful journal devoted to the sheep industry in the United States today, and I take this occasion to urge upon each and every one present to constitute themselves into a committee of one for the purpose of securing subscribers to this valuable paper. When we shall have built our subscription list up to 10,000 names, the financial troubles of the National Woolgrowers' Association will have terminated. Your Secretary will explain to you the manner in which the paper has been incorporated, and is being held in trust for the National and various state woolgrowers' organizations. It is your paper. It is worthy of your support, and I hope that you will show a material interest in its welfare and up building.

In addition to his activities as your Secretary, and as editor of the National Wool Grower, your industrious Secretary has inaugurated and carried out a campaign urging a greater consumption of mutton, which has reached from coast to coast. I have seen reproductions of his efforts in prominent papers ranging from the New York World to the Great Falls Tribune. Various state agricultural colleges have taken up the work, and even the United States Department of Agriculture has followed his lead.

I, therefore, urge upon you once more an unflagging and enthusiastic



support of your loyal and industrious Secretary and the child of his fertile brain, The National Wool Grower. No other work that we can do will redound more to our prosperity and the upbuilding and fostering of sheep husbandry as a great and permanent industry.

### SHEEP IN WHEAT FIELDS.

Over in Eastern Oregon, in the vicinity of Pendleton, dry land wheat farming is the leading occupation. In this volcanic ash soil the system of summer fallowing is practiced entirely. During the year that the land is not in crop it fills up with weeds and in order to remove these and conserve the moisture the land has to be harrowed several times. In an effort to dispense with this constant cultivation and at the same time make the land yield something during the off year several of these farmers are running sheep on this summer fallow. Immediately after harvest the sheep are turned onto the stubble and are said to do exceptionally well until the next spring. Early in the spring the volunteer wheat comes through the ground furnishing very early feed. A little later the stubble is turned under leaving the sheep without feed until the weeds and volunteer wheat come up again. However as the land is held in large tracts it is not all plowed under at once so that a part of the field always furnishes some grazing. Also the fence corners are full of grass and weeds as well as the road sides and the sheep clean these up. About 75 ewes may be kept to the section and most of the farmers are using half-bloods. Some lambs out of one of these wheat fields sold in Portland, December 1st, and weighed 76 pounds. The sheep clean up the weeds better than hogs and more of them will be used as time goes by.

### STUD SHEEP IN NEW ZEALAND.

In New Zealand the Department of Agriculture each year collects statistics to show the number of pure-bred

sheep of each breed that may be in that state. The latest statistics given show the following numbers of each breed:

Merinos .....	52,620
Lincolns .....	96,203
Romneys .....	301,612
Leicesters .....	84,124
Border Leicesters .....	94,415
Shropshires .....	19,592
Southdown .....	38,102

This table shows that the Romney is far and way ahead of any of the other breeds in point of numbers. This however, should not be taken to mean that it is considered the best sheep or that it has proven itself the best. The same statistics a few years ago showed the Lincoln and Leicester to be far in the lead. Statistics five years hence may show the Shropshire or Southdown to be the popular sheep. As a rule the average stockman is fickle in his devotion to any particular breed of livestock all over the world with the possible exception of Great Britain. During the halcyon days of the range cattle business this fickleness was frequently demonstrated. For a few years the Shorthorn was the premier breed, then it was discarded in favor of the Hereford. So has it been with our horses and sheep and poultry. Correctness does not always lie in the footprints of the many.

### WARNING IS ISSUED AGAINST RAW PORK.

Washington, Dec. 21.—To prevent the spread of trichinosis, a dread disease little known to the American people, the Department of Agriculture issued tonight a warning against the consumption of raw or uncooked pork products, which are said to be the source of the malady. In many districts of the country, particularly in sections with large foreign populations, the statement said, large quantities of pork are consumed in the Christmas season, resulting frequently in cases of seriously impaired health, if not in fatalities.

The department asserts that in November and December, 1911, there were fifty-eight cases of trichinosis

that terminated fatally in one California community. In each instance the disease was traced to uncooked sausage. Other outbreaks of the disease with many fatalities are cited.

The disease is caused by a parasite or worm, microscopic in size, found in hog flesh, and there is no known method of treatment. Statistics based upon inspections by government scientists for nine years show that 1.41 per cent of the 8,000,000 hogs examined were infected with trichinosis.

Editor's Note—The above warning would have been more valuable to the public had the Department of Agriculture advised the people that by eating mutton and lamb all danger of contracting trichinosis or any other animal disease would have been obviated.

### BOOMING MUTTON.

In its issue of December 7th the New York World, one of the largest dailies published in America, contained a bold two-column story advocating the use of mutton and lamb as a means of decreasing the cost of living. The story was headed by big black lines that would have done credit to a declaration of war with Mexico and ended up with a coupon to be sent to the Department of Agriculture for the bulletin telling how to cook mutton. This is the bulletin published at the request of the National Wool Growers' Association.

Almost every day now this office receives clippings from some daily paper that has published some of our literature on mutton. In time this is bound to increase the demand for this wholesome meat.

### SHEEP IN CANADA.

Recently the following information was given to us by a sheepman from Alberta: "In the vicinity of Sterling and Raymond, Alberta, there were but 30,000 sheep last year. This year there are 90,000, and I know of 20,000 head more in quarantine on the Montana line that are to be taken to this same district."

## Improvement in Range Conditions

(Address delivered by A. F. Potter, Associate Forester, before the Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, at Salt Lake City, Utah, January 16th, 1914)

**E**IGHT years have passed since the Forest Service took charge of the National Forests and it seems opportune at this time to review what has been accomplished. Our job in the main is to protect this most valuable public property against destruction by natural agencies and to secure the widest possible utilization of the forest products under a plan which will preserve the permanent productiveness of the forests. In other words, to preserve the forests and make them add most to the public welfare. Upon our success in this regard depends the permanence of the National Forests, because to secure and hold the support of the people we must manage their property in a manner which is generally satisfactory to them.

When the first National Forests, or Forest Reserves as they were then called, were created, it was with the idea only of keeping in government ownership lands having valuable stands of timber which should be held to meet the future needs of the people. No provision was made for even the utilization or sale of the mature timber until several years afterwards, and even then little thought was given to use of the other products and resources of the forests. While it was known that the lands were being used to some extent for the grazing of livestock, this was looked upon as only a temporary use which most likely would have to be discontinued before any extension of the forest or improvement in its condition could be secured. Therefore, the tendency was to restrict grazing very closely, particularly the grazing of sheep, and either prohibit it entirely or treat it as something which must ultimately be discontinued. This was

practically the situation at the time the National Forests were transferred to the Department of Agriculture and came under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.

### Forage Resources a Valuable Asset.

The outlook for the stockmen at that time was not a very bright one and naturally many felt that the maintenance of the National Forests was detrimental to their interests. It was realized in the beginning by the For-

est Service that the forage resources of the National Forests represented a valuable asset upon which not only the welfare of the stockmen, but that of a large proportion of the people was dependent, and it set about to work out a plan which would develop this resource and promote its use to the fullest extent consistent with good forest management.



A. F. POTTER, Associate Forester

The first thing to be done was to open up for use many areas from which stock had been excluded and to authorize grazing upon many areas which had previously been unused. The next was to substitute full use of all areas added to the forests for the earlier policy of restriction. The result was that during the first three years, or from 1905 to 1907, the area of the average grazing unit was reduced about one-third, or in other words, the number of stock grazed upon the National Forests in proportion to the area of the range increased about 50 per cent.

### Bad Effects of Overgrazing.

Unfortunately, however, many of the areas which were added to the National Forests during this period had previously been badly overgrazed, and it was evident that a material reduction must be made in the number of stock grazed there before damage to the forest could be stopped, or before it would be possible to secure any improvement in the condition of the range. This made it necessary first of all to ascertain the extent to which the overcrowded condition of these ranges could be relieved by the transfer of stock to other ranges and also to find out to what extent the damage could be checked by better management of the stock. A splendid opportunity was thus offered for constructive work which would be of real substantial benefit. It was a task not alone for the Forest Service, but also for the stockmen, and how well it has been done is shown by the results.

### Cooperation of Stockmen Invited.

Right in the beginning the Forest Service invited the cooperation of the stockmen and consulted with them regarding the practicability of the plans which were to be adopted. While it was not always possible to agree, there



was generally a mutually advantageous settlement of all questions involved and most important of all, there grew up a feeling among the stockmen that the government desired to help bring about a more stable condition of their industry.

The greatest amount of damage on overgrazed ranges was due to the fact that prior to the inclusion of these lands within the National Forests there was no legal authority for their control. This usually meant that the feed belonged to the man who got his stock on the land first. There was no way, however, except physical force, by which he could hold the feed and prevent others from sharing in its use. Under this system numbers of stock largely in excess of the capacity of the lands were grazed upon them and with little thought or care except to get what there was while it lasted. It was natural that this condition should lead to serious controversy, and out of it grew many range wars which often resulted in great loss to life and property. These deplorable conditions have been removed on the lands which were included within the National Forests, for the simple reason that an authoritative means of control has been afforded under which right instead of might prevails. Had nothing else been accomplished, the removal of this one evil has made the work worth while.

As an orderly use of the range was being brought about, an effort was made to divide the range fairly between the different kinds of stock and the different owners. The stockmen were called together in meetings and so far as possible all questions were settled by mutual agreement, the government making arbitrary decisions only in cases where the stockmen could not agree among themselves or where it appeared necessary to protect the public interests. Where it was clear that the ranges were being overgrazed and the surplus stock could not be taken care of by removal to other ranges, the necessary reductions were made gradually and so far as possible unnecessary loss and hardship were avoided.

#### **Ranges Grazed at Wrong Seasons.**

It was found that under the former system, or rather lack of system, many of the ranges had been used at unseasonable times and that this had resulted in the loss of much forage. An economical use of the forage plants and grasses can be secured only by a consideration of their natural habits, and it is just as disastrous to place stock upon a range before the forage crop has reached a sufficiently mature stage of development to be ready for grazing as it is to cut a field of hay or grain before the proper time. Accordingly, grazing periods were established to fit the different districts and so far as possible to meet the needs of the stockmen, due consideration being given to the necessity for early grazing on lambing grounds and other special conditions. On many of the ranges the destruction of forage by trampling in driving the stock about in search of feed and by placing stock upon the range too early in the season while the feed was immature, amounted to fully 30 per cent of the crop. Under a systematic use of the ranges this loss was stopped and the formerly wasted feed utilized for the grazing of additional stock or for putting the stock in better condition of flesh. The result has been that in many cases the stockmen have been able to sell beef and mutton from ranges which before were only producing feeders and often poor ones at that.

#### **Fences recognized as Necessary.**

One of the greatest handicaps of the stockmen using the open public range for raising cattle and horses had been the prohibition of fencing, and efforts to handle their stock through this means had often resulted in prosecutions for violation of the fence laws. That the proper handling of cattle and horses requires the construction of fences in certain localities is recognized by all. Therefore, it was with much gratification that the stockmen learned of the willingness of the Forest Service not only to allow the fencing which was so much needed, but to cooperate with them in the construction of such improvements. This has re-

duced the losses from straying and theft, but most important of all has enabled the stockmen to successfully raise higher grade stock and to get larger calf crops. The construction of fences has also been an important factor in preventing the spread of disease and reducing the losses from poisonous plants.

Early in the administration of the forests it was found that pastures were needed for holding stock which was being gathered for transfer to other ranges or for shipment to market and provision was made to meet this need. The pasture privilege was afterward extended to include pastures for saddle horses and pure bred or graded stock and to give settlers a way of holding a limited amount of winter range adjacent to their ranches. This regulation has been taken advantage of very generally and the large number of pastures which have been built under it show in another way the advantages of a proper control in the use of the range.

#### **Development of Water Facilities.**

Next to grass the most important need of livestock is water. It was found that much could be done in the way of improving the stock watering facilities on the National Forests and right in the beginning we started cleaning out the seeps and springs, piping the water into troughs, building reservoirs and doing whatever else might help to increase or secure a better use of the water supply. During 1912, a report was secured from each forest, covering the water development work done since the forests were put under administration. The figures secured show 676 water-development projects to the close of 1912. Of these, 173 were developed exclusively by the Forest Service, and as many more in cooperation with permittees; and 320 solely by the stockmen.

Complete figures are not available as to the new acreage of range brought into utilization by this water development. In Arizona and New Mexico alone, however, 65,000 acres of new range have been made available by water projects developed by the For-

est Service in cooperation with the stockmen, and 420,000 acres made available by projects developed by permittees—a total of 485,000 acres of new range by water development in these two states alone. A great deal of water development done by the Forest Service has been to secure better management of range already in use, which accounts for the small acreage of new range brought into use by water development. While the acreage developed by the stockmen is large, this improvement may be attributed almost wholly to the Forest Service putting the grazing on a substantial basis and assisting and encouraging permittees to develop water.

There is still a great possibility for improvement along this line. On the Pecos Forest there are 90,000 acres, which would carry 5,000 cattle or 20,000 sheep, now unused, due to the lack of water, and that could be largely developed by four dams costing \$1,000 each. On the Tusayan forest there are 200,000 acres not fully utilized which would carry 1,000 more cattle if properly watered. The Sundance forest has 2,100 acres which were made available by developing four springs in 1913, and plans have been made for developing 20 springs in 1914. A great many of the forests will show similar work in development accomplished and possible development in the future.

#### Reseeding the Range.

Let me now tell you something of what has been done in the way of reseeding the ranges. In 1907 experiments in seeding range to cultivated forage plants were initiated. To date something over 500 experiments, covering eighty-six forests, have been initiated. From these tests it has been learned that artificial reseeding can be accomplished economically only on mountain meadow areas of good soil, and alluvial bottoms along creeks, at an altitude of not higher than within 500 to 1,000 feet of timber line; also that on these areas timothy is ordinarily the best species and that one year's protection from grazing is necessary after seeding.

The work under way on artificial re-

seeding this year and that planned, is to establish more definitely the economic possibility of improving our better soils by reseeding and possibly by irrigation. A number of observations and reports this year show that at a very small cost for diverting the water at the heads of meadows and scattering it out over the area, then seeding the area to timothy, the forage crop has been increased from 100 to 400 per cent, in many cases far beyond the cost of the labor.

#### Proper Use Best Method of Improvement.

This method of procedure, however, is both slow and expensive and the greater part of our range lands must be improved by protection and natural reseeding—at least within the next twenty years—until we know more about artificial reseeding. Our investigations have established beyond doubt that natural reseeding can be accomplished best by a rotation system of grazing, based upon the simple principle that after the vegetation has matured its seed, approximately from August 15 to September 15, grazing aids in scattering and planting seed. A report recently received from the supervisor of the Hayden forest on the experiment started there in 1910 with one acre absolutely protected yearlong against grazing, nineteen acres protected until after seed maturity and then grazed, and outside range unprotected, shows that the vegetation on the 19-acre tract grazed each fall is approximately 50 per cent better than the totally protected area and probably 200 per cent better than the range without protection. This means that the ranges can be improved faster in use than they can be in idleness. This principle is being rapidly adopted on many of the other forests and is securing excellent results. In my estimation this system offers great encouragement in range improvement, for the reason that there is almost no waste of forage and consequently the stockmen suffer no loss in adopting it. It gives better results than total exclusion of the stock and it prevents the accumulation of coarse, unusable forage, and other inflammable material

which is a menace to the forests. This principle can be worked into the management of every piece of range on national forests and will be fundamental as long as we have range management.

#### The New Open System of Handling Sheep.

Our experimental work in methods of handling stock has been confined mainly to sheep. By far the most important phase of this work has been the development and practical application of what is now known as the "Blanket system," "Bedding out system," or "New method" of handling sheep, which is simply open, quiet herding during the day and bedding the sheep where night overtakes them. We started a vigorous campaign for the adoption of this change in the handling of sheep in 1909, based largely upon the result of the Coyote-proof pasture experiments in the Wallowa National Forest, Oregon. At that time this method of necessity was largely employed in the southwest, and elsewhere by a few of the most successful sheep companies,—such as Woods Livestock Company. Aside from these cases, most of the sheep were handled under a system of returning to the same bed ground as many times as the forest service would allow, which in a great many instances was more than the six nights provided by the regulations.

At the present time there are a number of forests where almost without exception the sheep are never returned to one bed ground more than one or two nights, and on nearly all the grazing forests, at least a part of the sheepmen have been persuaded to adopt this method, and the result invariably is an average increase of about five pounds in the weight of the lambs, and I should say an increase of 10 to 25 per cent in the carrying capacity of the ranges. An increase of five pounds per lamb for 5,000,000 lambs would mean 25,000,000 pounds added to the sheepmen's salable product and the country's meat supply.

#### The Case of the Madison Forest.

The best example of what has been accomplished in the way of adopting



this system is perhaps the Madison forest. With, perhaps one or two minor exceptions the sheep on this forest are handled without returning to one camp more than two nights. In 1912 the supervisor submitted figures and statements from sheepmen showing that the advantage of this method over the old method of returning to bed grounds was from five to fifteen pounds difference in the lambs, with a corresponding difference in the condition of the ewes. Sheepmen estimated this advantage to be from 20 cents to 50 cents a head on the sheep. In 1913 we planned to get an experimental comparison of sheep handled under the new system and sheep handled under the old system on the Madison forest. When the test came the supervisor could not get any permittee to return to the old system for experimental purposes without paying a bonus of 50 cents a head. One permittee finally consented to return to the old system provided he were allowed 100 head of sheep free of charge in addition to his permit. A total of seven bands were carefully observed during the season, the acreage of range used by each band was mapped and compared, and lambs in each band were weighed and marked at the beginning of the season and again weighed at the close of the season to determine growth. The average gain per day of the lambs under the new system was .43 pounds as compared with .38 pounds made by lambs under the old system, a net gain of .05 per day per head in favor of the new system. At 5 cents a pound this difference amounted to 22½ cents per head for a period of 90 days. On a band of sheep containing 1,000 lambs, therefore, it would amount to \$225 during the grazing season of 90 days; in addition the difference in condition of the lambs would probably result in a higher price for the better lambs raised under the new system.

This change in method of handling has been, in large part, responsible for the building up of the Madison forest and enabling us to increase the number of sheep grazed from 90,000 head

to 107,000 head, with a possible further increase of several thousand head.

There has been some difficulty in getting the herders to adopt this new system for the reason that it means harder work, but experience has shown that after the sheep get used to the open system of herding they are no harder to handle than under the close herding system. All good herders take a pride in having their sheep look well and there is often the keenest kind of competition among them in getting their herd on to the best bedding ground. As such herders come to realize that it means better sheep they voluntarily adopt the open herding system out of pride in securing the best possible results.

#### Other Investigations.

The forest service is carrying on many other studies and experiments with a view to helping the stockmen secure a better utilization of the forage resources of the national forests and to raise more and better stock. In 1911 a systematic range reconnaissance was begun to learn the exact proportion of the forest land which was suitable for grazing and to find out the character of the different ranges; the kinds of grasses and plants growing in each locality; the kind of stock to which they were best adapted; and in fact, to get all of the information which would be of value in promoting the fullest possible use of the lands. Over 5,000,000 acres have already been covered by this survey. Aside from the actual acreage covered this work has accomplished something even greater by starting systematic, intelligent study and classification of the ranges on practically all of the grazing forests. The result will be more equitable distribution of range between permittees, improvement in management of the stock, utilization of unused range and intelligent development of the range lands to their highest use. The success which we have had in all this work has been due largely to the hearty cooperation of the stockmen, and I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the assistance you have given us. We are particularly

grateful for the good work done by the advisory boards of the different local associations and of this association, and I am sure that with a continuation of your support we shall be able to solve all the problems which have troubled us in the past and make our work of real value to the stockmen.

#### FEEDERS PLAY IN LUCK.

A phenomenal spell of open weather through November and December and along into January has been fortunate for cornbelt feeders, especially those in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana who follow the practice of running western stock in cornfields and are without protection hence under the necessity of marketing regardless of prices when overtaken by inclement weather.

Favorable meteorological conditions were responsible for substantial profits on this crop of western sheep and lambs that would have been impossible had the Mississippi valley been treated to the same brand of December weather as Colorado. As it is weather has offset a high feed bill in a large measure and excellent gains have been made. Had it been otherwise Chicago would have been glutted with warmed up stuff and a lot of second-hand lambs would have been available for the purpose of the Michigan feeder, who has shed accommodation and is in a position to house and care for cornfield refugees.

Although luck has favored these feeders, it is obvious that the practice of laying in western sheep and lambs at present prices without means of housing them is mere gambling and one disastrous season would put a crimp in feeders' profits.

At the beginning of the new year it was estimated that 40 per cent of the stuff bought at Omaha by Iowa feeders had been run and the end of January will witness the disappearance of the bulk of it. J. E. P.

In 1880 seventy and one-half per cent of our total population lived on the farms, while only 53.7 per cent were on farms in 1910.

## CHANGES IN COMMISSION CHARGES.

Mr. T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the American National Livestock As-

sociation, sends us the following table showing the changes that have been made in the commission charges at the principal livestock markets during recent years. He explains that the

charges at some of the markets vary slightly from the figures in the table, but that the figures given are substantially correct.

Statement showing changes in Commission Charges for sale of live stock at the principal live stock markets during recent years.

Date Effective	Cattle	Calves		Hogs		Sheep		Mixed Loads	
		S. Decks	D. Decks	S. Decks	D. Decks	S. Decks	D. Decks	S. Decks	D. Decks
In effect previous to Jan 1, 1906.	50 cents per head Maximum \$12.00 per car.	25 cents per head Maximum \$10.00	25 cents per head Maximum \$18.00	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$6.00	\$10.00	Maximum \$12.00	Maximum \$18.00
In effect Jan. 1, 1906	50 cents per head Maximum \$12.00 per car.	Maximum \$12.00		\$8.00	\$12.00	\$8.00	\$12.00	Maximum \$15.00	Maximum \$18.00
Effective Nov. 1912, and on varying dates at different yards.	50 cents per head Minimum \$12.00 Maximum \$15.00	30 cents Minimum \$12.00 Maximum \$15.00	30 cents Minimum \$18.00 Maximum \$21.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	Maximum \$20.00	Maximum \$23.00

Some of the charges at some of the markets vary slightly from above schedule, but in all substantial particulars the above applies.

Prepared Oct. 11, 1913.

## COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE MEAT SITUATION.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—The Secretary of Agriculture today announced the appointment of the following committee "to conduct a general inquiry into the various factors which have brought about the present unsatisfactory conditions with respect to meat production in the United States, especially in reference to beef, with a view to suggesting possible methods for improvement."

Dr. B. T. Galloway, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, chairman; Dr. H. J. Waters, president, Kansas State Agricultural college; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, dean and director, Iowa State college; Prof. H. W. Mumford, professor of animal husbandry, University of Illinois; Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. T. N. Carver, director, Rural Organization Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The work of the committee will be centered largely on the study of economic questions involved in the production, transportation, slaughter and

marketing of meat. As the first step the committee will investigate carefully the changes within the last two or three decades which have increased cost of production, and the centralizing of the meat industry. Among the important considerations to be gone into will be the taking up of the public lands, the effect of the capacity of the range, especially on the remaining public lands and forest reserves with a view to suggesting changes in the laws to make the public lands of greater use in cattle raising. The committee also will give special attention to the economic changes in meat production and distribution brought about through the centralizing of slaughtering and meat preparations in large packing establishments, and the changes in transportation and similar matters which have resulted from this centralization and other causes, the economic possibility of communal and community effort in cattle raising and the advantages of establishing local or municipal abattoirs will also be investigated.

Mention The National Wool Grower.

## PURE FABRIC LAW.

Several pure fabric bills are already pending before Congress and to these Congressman Steenerson of Minnesota has proposed another. Congressman Lindquist of Wisconsin, the father of a pure fabric bill, in addressing Congress recently exhibited a piece of cloth that was sold as all wool and which analysis showed contained 32 per cent of cotton, 8 per cent of moisture and 59½ per cent of wool. Another sample that was sold as pure cotton was found to contain 54 per cent of sizing which is a mixture of clay and starch that is added to give weight to the cloth. Samples of silk goods were exhibited that contained 27 per cent of metal. This metal is a mixture of tin and iron that is added to the silk to give it weight, but which greatly impairs the life of the cloth. Looks like we need a pure fabric law.

The best investment the local banker ever made was the loaning of money to farmers so as to enable them to buy and feed livestock right at home.





## Figure This Out



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Keep Soldering iron hot for forty minutes  
Heat Glue Pot for five hours

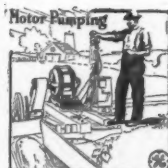
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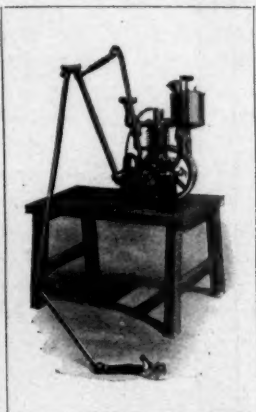


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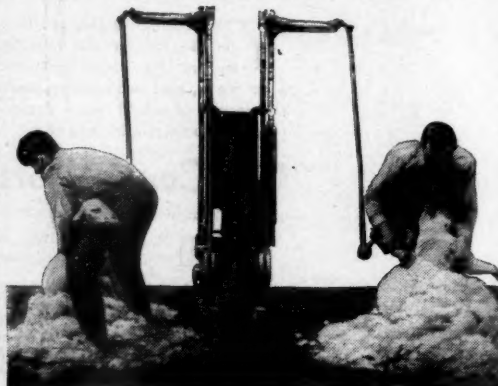
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## Railroads and Livestock Shippers

(By CHAS. A. BUTLER, Specialist in Railroad Law, Chicago, Ill.)

**I** DO NOT want you to think from the subject assigned to me that I know anything about the practical shipping of livestock, except possibly such as I have absorbed by reflection in coming into contact with numerous shippers in my legal work. I assume, however, that I am merely to address you upon the legal relations and obligations existing between the shippers and the railroads concerning the shipments of livestock.

A relation between the shipper of live stock and carrier arises when the shipper makes a request of the agent of the carrier for the placing of cars for the shipment of his stock.

It has been the practice for shippers to order their cars for that purpose from one to sixty days in advance of the day of shipment either by giving the order verbally or in writing to some agent of the railroad company, some of the railroads insisting that the order for cars shall not be placed for a greater time than sixty days. Upon receipt of such request from the shipper, a duty is imposed by law upon the railroad company to furnish the cars in accordance with that request provided that a reasonable time has been given the carrier in which to comply with such request. As to what constitutes a reasonable time may be determined from the custom and practice prevailing with that railroad at any particular place with reference to the furnishing of cars upon the request of shippers. The failure of the carrier to comply with such request of the shipper, renders it liable in damages to the shipper for any loss or injury that he may have sustained by virtue of this breach of duty. The damages which usually result in such instances are, first, the shrinkage in the weight of the sheep between the date for which the cars were ordered and the date that they are finally furnished and second, any expense incurred by the owner or shipper of the stock in its care during that interim. The carrier may

become liable to the shipper also upon agreeing with the shipper to furnish him cars at a specified time, in which event the carrier is obligated by virtue of this express contract to furnish these cars. Upon failure of the carrier to furnish the cars at the agreed time, the owner can recover any damages that have been incurred by him by reason of the failure of the carrier to so furnish the cars. It is essential that the request of the shipper to furnish cars within a reasonable time, or the contract with the railroad company



Chas. O. Butler, 1003 Shiller Building, Chicago, Ill.

to furnish the cars at a specified time should embody the name of the shipper, the date when the request is given or contract entered into, and the date the cars are to be furnished, and the kind of cars and stock to be shipped, together with the destination of the shipment and the routing. While a verbal request by the shipper of the carrier to furnish cars, or verbal contract entered into, between them, to furnish cars within a specified time, will bind the railroad company to so furnish the cars, yet a written

request or contract is preferable because more easily proven. Where a contract is made by the railroad company to furnish cars at a specified time, no defense can be urged by the carrier upon failure to so furnish the cars in a suit brought to recover damages incurred by reason of that failure. A defense, however, can be made if the facts can be proven by the carrier where a request is made by the shipper of the carrier to furnish cars at a certain time and the railroad company does not furnish cars at that time, that the carrier was unable to furnish the cars at the time stated because the time given was not a reasonable time, or that the carrier was unable to furnish the cars within that time by reason of a shortage of cars or by reason of congestion on its lines preventing it from doing so. The carrier, however, cannot avail itself of the defense of shortage of cars or congestion unless previous to the time for which the cars were ordered, it notifies the shipper of its inability to furnish the cars on the date for which they were ordered and the reason therefor. During the interval between the date for which the cars were ordered, and the date when finally placed, it is the duty of the shipper to endeavor to mitigate his damages insuring by keeping the stock upon the best feed or pasture available until the cars arrive. In order to ascertain what shrinkage his stock may have incurred during that interval, it is advisable for the shipper either to weigh or estimate the weights of his stock on the date for which the cars were ordered and again on the date the cars were finally placed. That shrinkage, if any, between those two weights, being an element of damage which may be recovered from the carrier upon the basis of the market price at the market to which the stock was to be shipped and at the time the stock would have arrived at that market in the usual and customary time had the

cars been placed on the date for which ordered.

The actual inception of the obligation of the railroad company to the shipper as a carrier, commences at the time of the delivery of the stock by the shipper on the cars to the carrier for the purpose of transporting it to market arising at that time by reason either of the duty imposed by law upon the carrier upon such delivery of the stock at that time to the carrier for shipment to carry that stock to destination and over the route named, within a reasonable time and to exercise the proper care of the stock previous to its arrival at destination, and to provide the necessary facilities for the carriage and care of the stock during the transit, or this obligation arises by reason of the issuance by the carrier of a contract to the shipper under which the obligation of the carrier and the shipper, except as I will refer to them hereafter, are fixed.

The federal law is paramount and controls where the shipments are from one state to another. An interstate shipment is defined by the federal act as being one initiating at a point in one state and to be delivered at a point in another state, yet it has been held by the courts that shipments initiating in one state and destined and delivered to a point in the same state, where in the carriage thereof, the shipment goes outside of the limits of that state, are interstate shipments. The courts also have held that the construction of the Interstate Commerce Act, so far as it relates to interstate shipments, is not confined to the federal courts, but that the state courts have concurrent jurisdiction with the federal courts to construe that act.

The Interstate Commerce Act, as is well known, has created a body that is known as the Interstate Commerce Commission, conferring upon that body certain powers and duties to establish rates and through routes and to pass upon the reasonableness of rates so established and made by the filing with the commission of tariffs by the railroad companies, giving it

also power to prevent discrimination in the favoring of one shipper over another.

The Carmack amendment to this Interstate Commission Act, in effect August 29, 1906, makes the initial carrier responsible for any damage incurred to the stock by reason of negligence of any of the carriers engaged in the transit. It has frequently occurred, within my experience, that the carriers, other than the initial carrier, engaged in the carriage of interstate shipments issue their live stock contracts to the shipper during the particular transit with the destination therein the same as noted in the original contract given the shipper, although the shipper is then in possession of the written contract issued by the initial carrier. In such instances, it has been held that the shipper may hold any such connecting carrier so issuing such contract as the initial carrier, under the Carmack amendment, for any damage incurred by its negligence or the negligence of any succeeding carriers in that transit.

The usual form of live stock contracts issued by the carriers gives to the shipper the choices of two liabilities of that carrier, those contracts usually reciting that the shipper in accepting the particular contract agrees for the consideration of a reduced rate to accept the contract and the obligations imposed therein on both the shipper and the carrier; the rate usually mentioned in these contracts and, as stated in them, is less than the rate prescribed in the contract in case the shipper prefers to rely upon the common law liability of the carrier. The actual rate charged in those contracts is the prescribed rate filed by the carrier with the commission. The contract, however, being also filed as a part of the tariff with the commission becoming a part of the consideration of the carriage of the stock at the rate charged.

In all of the live stock contracts coming under my observation, I have noted that there are a number of provisions inserted in them which are contrary to the federal law. It is invariably set forth in these contracts that

the particular carrier issuing it, and each successive carrier, will not be liable for any damages occurring except on its own road which provisions, except so far as they concern the carriers other than the initial carrier issuing the contract, are contrary to the Carmack amendment. These contracts also invariably prescribe it to be the duty of the shipper or his agent accompanying the stock to load and unload and to feed and care for the stock in transit; this is also contrary to the federal statute under which it is the duty of the shipper or his agent accompanying the stock to feed it in transit, but upon the default of the shipper in this duty, it thereupon becomes the duty of the railroad company to feed and water the stock at the feeding places. This federal act also prescribes it to be the duty of the railroad company to unload and load the stock at the feeding places in transit. Any contract or agreement between the shipper, or his agent accompanying the stock, and any agent of the railroad company in transit, contrary to these statutory provisions, is of no force and effect for the reason that these provisions are construed by the courts to be for the benefit of the public and not solely for the benefit of either the shipper or the railroad company. These contracts also have provisions which release the carrier from the effect on the stock of the carriers gross negligence. This is also contrary to the legal obligation of the carrier, the courts invariably holding the carrier liable for any loss or damage to the property in transit caused by any negligence of the carriers en route.

Another very important feature of these livestock contracts is the provision which prescribes the valuation of the stock from \$3.00 to \$4.00 a head, in the case of sheep, which provision, however, has been held by various courts to apply only to the sheep which have been killed or lost in transit. The application of this provision, however, has not been finally determined by the federal courts. It is contended by the carriers that this valuation clause pre-



scribes the limit for which the railroad company can be held, even though the sheep are not killed or lost in transit. This clause, together with all the other clauses in the live stock contracts, are based upon the rate or tariff paid for transportation services. These rates for such services, I have been given to understand, by reputable authority, have been substantially increased, during the past ten years with no corresponding increase in this valuation clause. This is wrong and it is very essential that the shippers or their associations present a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission to correct this valuation clause by proper increase for, as it now stands, it has been held valid by various United States Courts of Appeal.

These livestock contracts also invariably prescribe that, in case of loss or damage to stock, a claim shall be filed therefor within a period of time varying from one to ten or fifteen days and before the stock involved is mingled with other stock. This clause has also been upheld by several United States Courts of Appeal, and it has been intimated in several decisions of the United States Supreme Court that the clause is not unreasonable. The effect of this clause might be avoided, possibly, in any given case, by showing that it is utterly impossible to ascertain the exact loss in time to file a claim before the stock is mingled with other stock for the reason that after the mingling of the stock, the control of it passes out of the shipper or his agent. It would, however, be much safer and better practice, and to fully protect him, for the shipper, or his commission merchant at the destination, as soon as the stock comes upon the market and before it is sold, to serve a written notice, where it is known that loss has occurred, upon the delivering carrier, and that a claim will be filed for this loss as soon as the amount of it can be ascertained, following up this written notice with the filing of the claim with that same carrier (unless the carrier with whom the claim is filed is otherwise prescribed in the written contract) with-

in the time, if possible, prescribed in that contract. This is another matter that ought to be taken up by the shippers or their associations with the Interstate Commerce Commission in order to modify this clause, so as to give a longer time in which the claim can be filed, for it frequently occurs, for various reasons, that the exact loss cannot be definitely ascertained for some length of time after the stock is sold. There is no reason, as far as I can see, why the time in which claims shall be filed in the cases of livestock shipments should be shorter than that which is prescribed in the uniform bill of lading approved by Interstate Commerce Commission under which claims may be filed within four months after the delivery of the freight involved.

I believe it is very important that the shipper, or his agent accompanying the shipment, familiarize himself with the livestock contract issued to him. He has it in his possession for the purpose of obtaining return transportation, and while in his possession, he should inform himself of its contents so as to be fully advised of his duties with reference to the shipment during the transit and so that he may perform those duties, whatever they are, except as to those provisions which I have heretofore mentioned as being contrary to statutory law.

In the preparation of claims for loss or damage to the stock mistakes are frequently made which cause the carrier in its consideration of the claim to be suspicious of it, and perhaps decline it for that reason. The shipper will guess, that the abnormal shrinkage has been so much and charge the railroad company with it at the average sale price of the balance of the stock. Where more than the usual and customary time has been consumed in the transit of the particular shipment, causing more than the normal shrinkage, or where the stock has not been given proper feed or water in transit by the carriers, or where proper facilities to furnish feed and water in the transit have not been furnished by the carriers, causing loss

by shrinkage and in the stock, in the claim filed for this loss, the carriers should be charged with the number of head of sheep loaded at the initial point of the transit at the weight and at the market price at the time they should have arrived at the end of the usual and customary time at destination, to which should be added any extra expense incurred by reason of the negligence of the carriers en route, from which should be deducted the gross amount of the sales, the difference being the actual loss based upon the legal measure of damages. If this method is followed, no mistake will be made and considerable embarrassment also will be done away with in cases where the claim for loss has been declined and placed in the hands of attorneys for adjustment or suit. Where claims have been improperly filed for far less than the actual damage, and suit, when instituted, is based upon the actual and greater damage, the carrier invariably offers the claim in evidence to show that the shipper contemplated a much smaller loss, at the time the shipment arrived at destination, than the amount to which he is entitled and for which the suit is brought. I have frequently recovered in suits, involving damage to such shipments, greater amounts than those mentioned in the claims filed with the carriers, yet considerable risk is incurred in such instances, in a possible failure to recover for the shipper his actual loss for the court or jury are likely to give the shipper only the amount that he originally asked in his claim filed with the carrier.

I have frequently had occasion, in the trial of such cases involving loss to such shipments, to use memorandums made during the transit by the shipper, or his agent accompanying the stock, of the history of the transit from beginning to end. By making such memorandums, the shipper, or his agent accompanying the stock, is enabled to have before him at whatever time he needs the same, either when taking up with the carrier for adjustment or as a witness in case of suit, the full history of the shipment and

the causes of the delays and lack of facilities, etc. I understand that numerous commission houses on the markets, and also the association have little pocket memorandum books prepared for that purpose, and it is advisable for every shipper to have one in his pocket when accompanying the shipment and note the time of leaving the initial point, the number of head of each kind of sheep loaded on the cars, the number of cars loaded, the times of arrivals at the various terminals, and the feeding places, and the times of leaving these places, the kind of facilities furnished at the feeding places en route, the kind of feed given at those places, and any conversations occurring between that shipper or his agent and the conductor or any one connected with the railroad company en route, or anything of interest occurring with reference to the shipment in transit. This does not entail any amount of extra work for the shipper or his agent at the times when such matters ought to be noted, and is exceedingly important.

The provision of the federal statute, which prescribes that in the case of sheep, the stock shall not be kept continuously in transit for longer than thirty-six hours, where a release is given during that time, is construed by the courts to mean that the thirty-six hour period commences when the stock is completely loaded and ends when the train in which the stock is a part arrives at the next stock yards to be unloaded, and that the interim between those two times shall not exceed thirty-six hours. It is exceedingly important, therefore, that the exact time when the stock is loaded at a feeding place for the continued transit and the exact time when the train, in which it is a part, arrives at this stock yards at the next feeding place, be noted in the shipper's memorandum book; the railroad companies invariably keep records of those facts, except that those records always note the time of leaving as of the time the train leaves the feeding station, after having been loaded, with perhaps an interval of some hours intervening, and the time

the train arrives at the station adjoining the stock yards, where next unloaded. In connection with this thirty-six hour phase of the case, it is advisable for the shipper, or his agent accompanying the stock, to refuse to give the twenty-eight hour release if ample time is left to go to a feeding station to which he desires to go to feed and water the stock. I have frequently found in my experience that the railroad companies try to induce the shipper, accompanying the stock, to sign this release when the stock has been continuously in transit for only twenty or twenty-two hours, and, when the twenty-eight hours have expired, compel him to unload at a place where the facilities are not as good as at the next feeding place, and with sufficient time left to get to the further feeding station.

**Late Advice From  
London and Boston  
Show Wool Prices  
Advancing and a  
Healthy Market Condi-  
tion Prevailing.**

If the shippers will always insist upon the railroad companies giving them proper service in their shipments and where such service is not given, file their claims for damages ensuing within the time prescribed in the contract, and act together or through the associations, in insisting upon their rights and the performance by the railroad companies of their obligations, the carriers will undoubtedly see to it that the proper service is given. To that end, if it is possible and such can be done, I suggest that it might be advisable for the National Association to undertake such action as it deems best, for the benefit of the shippers, compelling the railroad companies to live

up to their contracts and perform their obligations and render good and proper service.

### NARROWING OF THE SPREAD.

Prediction that sheep and lambs would sell much closer together is being verified and a forecast of a 7-cent market for wethers is receiving credence. At the beginning of the new year the gap between the two classes is \$1 per cwt., narrower than a year ago. No reason can be assigned but some increase in the popularity of heavy mutton and a steady decrease in supply consequent on the drastic clean-up of native ewes and reduction of western sheep flocks especially in Montana and Wyoming. That the spread will contract still further as the winter works along is the consensus of market opinion. A comparison between yearly average values for a decade past throws considerable light on this subject.

	Sheep Average	Lamb Average	Spread
1913	\$5.10	\$7.60	\$2.50
1912	4.55	7.10	2.55
1911	3.95	5.90	1.95
1910	5.25	7.55	2.30
1909	4.95	7.40	2.45
1908	4.60	6.35	1.75
1907	5.20	7.00	1.80
1906	5.15	6.85	1.70
1905	5.00	6.80	1.80
1904	4.20	5.55	1.35

The gap was widest in 1912 owing to liquidation of western sheep and native ewes. During the summer and fall of that year packers filled their freezers with mutton carcasses, but in 1913 they were able to accumulate little. An opinion exists that the 1914 crop of western sheep and ewes will be small and that lambs and aged stuff will sell closer together than in many years past. Both Montana and Wyoming have cleaned up in drastic fashion and there will be few native ewes.

Packers report a decided increase in city demand for heavy mutton. Much of this comes from restaurants where the comparative cheapness of mutton gives it favor. The "English mutton chop" has been made a speciality by many Chicago restaurants. J. E. P.



## Address Before the National Wool Growers Convention

(By M. I. POWERS, Western Vice President)

**M**R. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is certainly a pleasure to be in this beautiful and growing city of Salt Lake, partaking of its princely hospitality and mingling with kindred spirits. Before coming here, Secretary McClure advised me that I would be down for a talk, and as Western Vice President, could not get out of it, so the responsibility rests with him, or with the Association, for its action last year in placing me in this position. I was under the impression that the Vice-President had nothing to do, but unless some omnipotent authority or economic law tenders the wind to the shorn lamb, as sheep breeders and wool growers under existing conditions, we will all have something to do to remain in business and make a legitimate return on investments.

The Tariff Bill has been passed and while we may not question the President's sincerity in his efforts to build up business on a sound basis, we may question the practical results to be obtained in some respects, for the dear food problem, for instance, is one that can only be solved by a wise study of economic conditions and not by political legislation. Our agricultural colleges are doing more than the politician toward lowering the cost of living with which the desire for material betterment, higher standards of living and lack of thrift have much to do.

From the Department of Agriculture's last report, we find that the exports of beef and its products have rapidly declined from 733 million pounds for the fiscal year 1906, to 166 million pounds for the fiscal year 1913, and the exports of all meat products outside of cattle dropped from \$176,000,000.00 to \$150,000,000.00 in value. While the latest reports show meat imports are increasing, the benefit goes principally to Canada, Argentine and Australia. On a recent contract for 40,000 head of Mexican cattle, to be

delivered at Naco, Arizona, the port of entry, the government lost \$160,000 on account of the removal of the tariff of \$4.00 per head. This country gets no benefit because Mexico has placed an export duty of \$4.00 a head on cattle, since the removal of the tariff.

James J. Hill, in his address before the American Bankers' Association at Boston, in October, said: "We are becoming more and more engaged in the production of manufactured goods,



M. I. Powers, Flagstaff, Arizona

we have to feed all these workers engaged in competition with world markets over which we have no control, and from which we may be partially excluded by foreign legislation or changes in the wage rate. The cost of living increases day by day. Sound economic policy and business sense advise us to increase the number engaged in farming and in particular, promote the raising of livestock by which money can be made, industry diversified and our food product enlarged."

In President Wilson's message to Congress, December 2nd, he speaks of the fact that the production of food is fundamental to the life of the nation and that we draw the sources of life and prosperity from the farm, the ranch, the forest and the mine, without which every street would be silent and every office deserted and urges closer co-operation and assistance of the government departments with these productive sources.

If the sheepbreeder and wool-grower is not engaged in producing food in the way of meat and raw material for clothing, he is engaged in nothing. Yet, in the face of this urgent necessity and contemplated encouragement, we are compelled to fight for our very existence under adverse, unscientific legislation. We are placed in a somewhat analogous position with Tommy, who was invited by Willie to come to his party, but did not go. When Tommy did not show up, Willie was asked by his mother, "Didn't you ask Tommy to your party tonight?" "Yes," says Willie, "I invited him all right, but I dared him to come." We are invited to become prosperous under the urgent necessities of mankind, but under adverse legislation are dared to, if we can.

Legislative enactment has never yet changed physical or economic laws, and any law that certain commodities shall be reduced in price without regard to the law of supply and demand, governed by increasing population and decreasing production and the physical and economic conditions governing their production, is equally impotent as a statute changing the law of gravitation. History has repeated itself so many times in this matter of free wool that the only logical result will be that it will kill the goose that lays the golden egg by making wools higher after the industry has been destroyed.

Arizona wools sold this year in

Boston from three to five cents a pound less than the same wool sold a year ago and this in the face of a world shortage. The consumer, on the other hand, has not found that he is receiving any benefit. It taxes the imagination to believe that the high cost of clothing is due to the small amount of wool that goes into an all-wool suit of clothes, when it has been abundantly proven that the wholesaler makes more out of a yard of cloth than the woolgrower, the railroad, the commission men and the manufacturer, to say nothing of the retailer.

In the city of Washington, with a population of 300,000 people, there are 3,500 provision stores of one kind and another, approximately one store for every 85 people, or one for every 17 families. The retail prices are 42 per cent higher than the wholesale prices. The people, themselves, are not altogether blameless. The high cost of living is more often a case of the cost of high living. Even the plain people do not shop with a market basket as they did a few generations ago, but want goods delivered and all the extras that go with our modern system of distribution. The packages in which many foodstuffs are now sold are no small part of its cost. On the way up here I find that two mutton chops on the dining car cost 60c; the cost here is certainly not in the price paid the mutton grower. Ten years ago it cost five million dollars to build a battleship, now it costs fifteen million dollars. We are a long ways from a primitive civilization and our needs and desires are growing more complex, but why the producer who gets the least out of it should be made the scape-goat for the increase cost of living and all the evils of our complex system of distribution and higher standards of living, is more than I can understand.

Now that the cost of living has not decreased because of the Tariff Bill, a committee of experts has been appointed to investigate the cause of the high price of meats. Prior to its passage, we had been led to believe that the Tariff Bill would settle all that.

Perhaps the economic fact that all the great meat producing countries show in the aggregate an average gain in population in the last ten years of 20.5 per cent, and an average gain in cattle production of but 8 per cent may have something to do with it, and especially in the United States, which show a 20 per cent gain in population and a decrease in cattle production of 30 per cent.

If history repeats itself, there will be a great many less engaged in the sheep business than there have been in the past until the farmer wakes up to the fact that he is not going to make any money, when there will be a decided change of sentiment. The process of elimination has already begun. Small sheepmen, who have been carrying a considerable load in the way of borrowed capital, have been compelled to sell out on the best terms they could get. The decrease in the price of wool, with no apparent reduction in the cost of living and the expense of running sheep, will not give them the income to care for their expenses and pay a fair return on the capital invested.

The shortage of meats and the educational campaign to increase the consumption of mutton may offset conditions to a certain extent.

It has been contended that with government control or some system of leasing the unappropriated grazing lands, the stockman can handle the range as if it were his own and get the benefit of his improvements, that he can know in advance his grazing resources, and that on an enclosed range he can improve his stock by breeding and increase the carrying capacity of the ranges. The control of the ranges in the National Forests is pointed to as conclusive evidence of the benefits to be derived under the same or a similar system of control.

No one is in more intelligent sympathy with the purposes of the Forest Service than the Western stockman on the reserves, but there is some question as to whether the Forest Service policy would permit the stockman to handle his range and stock with all the freedom just mentioned.

In the Forest Service Manual for 1913, it states that the use of the National Forest ranges under an acreage lease system is impracticable, that it would prevent a proper use of ranges under abnormal conditions and tend to exclude the smallest owners, and that it is further objectionable because it would give the lessee some right to dictate the use to which the area would be put. Further, it states that the fencing of the leased areas would necessitate leases for a term of years and term leases would only hamper management and preclude recognition of new applicants who might be entitled to range. If this is their attitude on forest ranges, would it not be the same, if grazing lands were placed under their control?

We admit we were originally opposed to Forest Reserves, because we could feed no assurance as to their policy, but with the use of the outside range part of the year, we are glad to have the protection we get the other part of the year, and this applies to cattle as well as sheep, for neither, with a few exceptions, can use the same range all the year.

As an association and as individuals, we have always endeavored to work in harmony with and uphold the Forest Service, regretting only its unsettled policy from year to year. Originally hundreds of thousands of acres of non-timbered lands were included in the Coconino National Forest and later 1,200,000 acres more were added.

Now, complaint has been made to Washington that the Forest Reserves contain too much land that has no merchantable timber, which does not properly belong to Forest Reserve and should be eliminated. Therefore, we are now advised that there is contemplated an elimination of these lands, but what of the stockman who has been given a permit under the Forest Service to run stock on these lands and who has been compelled to make expensive improvements in developing water, building dams, corrals and a home, under penalty of forfeiture of his permit? How is he going to be protected in his improvements? If these lands are to be placed under



a leasing system, under Forest Service management, why eliminate them at all?

The policy of Forest Service is to continually reduce allotments. (Every sale or transfer above the protective limit of 2,000 is subject to a ten per cent cut, to provide for new beginners, whether there are any applications or not.)

Conditions have been such and are now more so than ever, that a native American cannot remain in the sheep business with a single band of sheep. The Basques are the only ones that can do it, and they are rapidly taking up the smaller outfits and the larger ones as they are divided by sale or death of the present owners. Theoretically, the idea is to build up communities by providing additional citizens and to prevent monopoly by large owners, but practically in many cases, it reduces the citizenship of men who build up a community and its diversified industries, while the Basques, in a large number of cases, do not become citizens.

As to the diminishing carrying capacity of the ranges, the question is not entirely one of over-grazing. In many localities the range had been taken up in large quantities by homesteaders and ranchers, few of them, however, have been able to make a living on the grazing lands. In Arizona, it is largely a question of climatic conditions from year to year. When we have good rains and favorable climatic conditions there is plenty of feed; when we do not have these favorable conditions, feed is exceedingly scarce.

Sheepmen in Northern Arizona, who winter their flocks in the foothills and desert country, can never tell in advance whether they will have any feed or not. The desert feed in good years only lasts a few months and cannot be over-grazed, when there is any, and this is never used by anyone but the sheepmen. When it is dry there is absolutely no feed at all and no stock goes on the desert. For this reason, it would be impossible for Northern Arizona sheepmen to lease desert lands and know whether they could use them or not, and it would be a financial im-

possibility to lease enough land to protect winter grazing, in connection with fees already paid for summer grazing.

It has been stated by cattlemen in conventions that the reason the sheepman does not favor a lease law is because he wants to utilize all the country, using such water as he can find and needs no improvements. Such a statement is without foundation, so far as Arizona range conditions are concerned. In the first place, there is no living water in Arizona on the great majority of the range. All water is collected in dams and reservoirs built at great expense, and in the Coconino National Forest, it is a matter of record that the sheepmen own more improvements than the cattlemen.

It must be conceded that a diversity of conditions govern the livestock industry in the different states and in different localities of the same state: rainfall, temperature, soil conditions and whether it is purely a grazing or a grazing and feeding proposition. In Northern Arizona there are no agricultural lands on which feed can be raised to winter range livestock.

Mr. Pinchot admitted before the House Committee on Lands that the general application of a law to all parts of the West at once, would be disastrous and that any practical law would have to provide for the gradual extension in accordance with the needs of each district and the desires of the stock raisers in it.

There was a time when it seemed possible to get a lease law through Congress, but when it came to a final adjustment of what the Eastern Senators and Congressmen thought they ought to have embodied in the law, in the limitation of the amount of land that might be leased to any one person, firm or corporation, more effort was made by the sponsors to defeat it than was originally made to have the law enacted. When you consider the amount of land that will have to be leased to care for many of the large range outfits, even where it might be practical, it runs into many thousands of acres, and there seems little likelihood that any bill that would be satis-

factory to the large outfits would ever pass Congress with popular approval.

If a bill itself does not place a limit on the amount, the Department which would have charge of it soon would. The bill of Congressman Ferguson, introduced December 1st, "To provide for the disposition of grazing lands under homestead laws and for other purposes," limits the grazing homestead entry to 640 acres. The Constitution of Arizona, (Section 11, Article X) referring to State and School lands, of which there are over ten million acres, provided, "That no individual, corporation or association shall ever be allowed to purchase or lease more than 160 acres of agricultural land, or more than 640 acres of grazing land." The average permit for cattle on the Coconino National Forest, is 335 head and the average number of sheep per permit is 2,600 head. In the range section of Arizona, where there is no living water and no chance for agricultural development, a section of grazing land would be of no particular use and such limitations as these would simply put a prohibitive limit on the range stock industry.

The condition of some sheepmen situated in a heavy grass and watered country may be such that they favor a lease law. If they can get what they want, which seems improbable, and can do so without interfering with the rights of others, we have no quarrel with them, but speaking for the Arizona woolgrowers, it would simply place a prohibitive limitation on a much needed industry to which the range country is particularly adapted.

#### COST OF MEAT IN GERMANY.

The Department of Commerce has published figures showing the prices of live animals in Hamburg, Germany for August of last year. Steers sold at 10.33 cents per pound; hogs at 12.75; sheep at 9.06. In Germany there is annually slaughtered for food purposes 8,132 dogs and 178,961 horses. Probably we get a part of this dog and horse meat in the form of the sausages we import from that country. Certainly there is no way of proving that we do not get it.

## IOWA FATTENED RANGE LAMBS.

By John M. Evvard, Iowa Experiment Station.

Is it profitable to shell or grind the corn which is fed to fatten lambs? Does the roughage affect the method of preparation? Is it profitable to feed silage as a lone roughness to fattening lambs when the ration is properly balanced with shelled corn and cotton seed meal? How does silage as a lone roughness compare with alfalfa? Do silage fed lambs shrink more heavily than alfalfa fed when shipped from farm to market? Was lamb feeding profitable this year? To answer some of these questions was the object of the experiment just conducted by the Animal Husbandry Section at the Iowa Experiment Station.

Two hundred and sixteen lambs were divided into six lots of thirty-six each, and fed from October 29th, 1912, to February 26th, 1913, a period of one hundred and twenty days. The relative efficiency of the different systems of feeding are brought out in the following summary:

basis of 56 pounds of No. 2—(14 per cent moisture content) corn grain to the bushel.

Chicago selling price, the values being placed by the buyer of the lambs: Lot 1, \$9; Lot 2, \$8.80; Lot 3, \$9; Lot 4, \$8.75; Lot 5, \$9; Lot 6, \$8.75.

We conclude from the study of this experiment in connection with previous data of our practical feeding tests:

First—That broken ear corn is most efficient for fattening lambs. This is especially true for a short fattening period of from 80 to 90 days. The observations upon these lambs strongly indicated that to get maximum returns from the corn fed, one should endeavor to "keep the feed just a little bit better than the lambs." This really means that one should start on whole or broken ear corn, and after a month or two when the lambs indicate that they desire shelled corn, it should be given to them largely in that form. Finally when the lambs become quite fat and one wishes to keep them thirty days or so longer, it may be advisable to finish on corn meal. The roughness seems to affect the method of corn preparation somewhat, the results in-

to be relatively more efficient and finally at the close of the experiment, the ground corn lambs forged to the front.

Second—That silage as the "Lone Roughness" is not an efficient fattening sheep feed. Previous trials have strongly indicated that dry hay should be fed along with silage to lambs. The poor showing of these silage fed lambs clearly indicates that silage should be supplemented with a leguminous roughage, preferably alfalfa or clover. When both silage and the clover are allowed, lambs will make more rapid and cheaper gains. The mortality is also less where the combination is used. Our practical feeding studies have taught us that silage is an especially good fattening sheep feed; but that one should be careful not to depend entirely upon silage for the roughness.

Third—That alfalfa is a very acceptable lamb feed. More alfalfa should be grown in the corn belt. We need alfalfa in the Middle West because it is the greatest leguminous forage and hay crop for our condition, yielding heavily of a high quality of food stuff.

Fourth—That silage fed lambs dress high, but shrink quite heavily. The high, but shrink quite heavily. The loss in shipping. The probabilities are that lambs receiving both alfalfa and silage would shrink much less than where silage is given alone.

Iowa is ideally situated for the feeding of western range grown lambs. We have the cheapest and most abundant corn of any state in the Union. That lambs can efficiently convert alfalfa, corn silage, and the corn grain into a compact and salable product which ordinarily sells for more than the grain and hay would on the farm, and still leave considerable of the fertilizer behind, our feeders affirm. Our problems in the corn belt are becoming more and more Animal Husbandry Fertilizer Problems. The growing of these legumes which bring nitrogen from the air, and the feeding of these legumes along with corn to sheep, add to the nitrogen of the soil, and furthermore keep up the organic matter so highly essential to a fertile field.

Lot No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ration.	Broken ear corn, alfalfa	Broken ear corn, C. S. meal, silage	Shelled corn, alfalfa	Shelled corn, C. S. meal, silage	Ground corn, alfalfa	Ground corn, C. S. meal, silage
Initial weight	2432	2415	2444	2442	2450	2453
Total gain of all lambs	1142	698	1149	703	1212	635
Average daily gain	.264	.162	.266	.163	.281	.147
Average daily feed—Corn	1.31	1.01	1.31	1.01	1.31	1.01
C. S. Meal		.18		.18		.18
Alfalfa	1.19		1.19		1.19	
Silage		1.94		1.94		1.94
Cost of 100 lbs. grain	\$6.83	\$7.60	\$6.88	\$7.65	\$6.77	\$8.84
Initial cost of lambs at Ames per cwt.	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$6.25
Shrinkage in shipment, per cent.	2.35	4.08	1.48	4.93	4.42	4.82
Dressing, per cent	51.37	52.60	51.44	52.14	51.94	52.19
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of national renown in their respective fields opened the discussions, while in many instances delegates from the floor added their experiences. On all sides we heard expressions of satisfaction from the visiting delegates and every one seemed pleased that he came and reluctant to leave.

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The New York Journal of Commerce on January 17th, takes occasion in an editorial to criticize my remarks in my annual address before the convention, concerning the status of the producers. After eliminating the sarcasm and personalization of the editorial in question, but little of the argument remains except that the editor of this estimable paper insists on the necessity of the manufacturers and middle-men to the prosperity of the country. To this we can take no exception, or can we make any objection. We might say, however, that it would be impossible for the manufacturer and middle-man to exist were it not for the fact that the producer affords them both the material with which to work.

In the addressing question we were not discussing the relative merits of the producer and those that follow him in the role of middle-men and manufacturers. Except insofar as the proposition related to the effect of the Wilson Tariff Bill, we contend that the producer is just as essential to the welfare of the country, or perhaps more so, than those who follow him in the handing of his products, and we object to the underlying principle of the Wilson Bill which reverses the relationship entirely, ignoring the western producer and fostering the middleman and manufacturer at his expense. This we insist is manifestly unfair. A tariff whether written for protection, for revenue or on free trade principles, should be manifestly honest and equitable for all concerned, and no single interest, whether Productive or Manufacturing, should be discriminated against. This was our sole countenance.

F. J. HAGENBARTH.

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## IOWA FATTENED RANGE LAMBS.

By John M. Evvard, Iowa Experiment Station.

Is it profitable to shell or grind the corn which is fed to fatten lambs? Does the roughage affect the method of preparation? Is it profitable to feed silage as a lone roughness to fattening lambs when the ration is properly balanced with shelled corn and cotton seed meal? How does silage as a lone roughness compare with alfalfa? Do silage fed lambs shrink more heavily than alfalfa fed when shipped from farm to market? Was lamb feeding profitable this year? To answer some of these questions was the object of the experiment just conducted by the Animal Husbandry Section at the Iowa Experiment Station.

Two hundred and sixteen lambs were divided into six lots of thirty-six each, and fed from October 29th, 1912, to February 26th, 1913, a period of one hundred and twenty days. The relative efficiency of the different systems of feeding are brought out in the following summary:

Lot No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ration.	Broken ear corn, alfalfa	Broken ear corn, C. S. meal, silage	Shelled corn, alfalfa	Shelled corn, C. S. meal, silage	Ground corn, alfalfa	Ground corn, C. S. meal, silage
Initial weight	2432	2415	2444	2442	2450	2458
Total gain of all lambs	1142	698	1149	703	1212	635
Average daily gain	.264	.162	.266	.163	.281	.147
Average daily feed—Corn	1.31	1.01	1.31	1.01	1.31	1.01
C. S. Meal		.18		.18		.18
Alfalfa	1.19		1.19		1.19	
Silage		1.94		1.94		1.94
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basis of 56 pounds of No. 2—(14 per cent moisture content) corn grain to the bushel.

Chicago selling price, the values being placed by the buyer of the lambs: Lot 1, \$9; Lot 2, \$8.80; Lot 3, \$9; Lot 4, \$8.75; Lot 5, \$9; Lot 6, \$8.75.

We conclude from the study of this experiment in connection with previous data of our practical feeding tests:

First—That broken ear corn is most efficient for fattening lambs. This is especially true for a short fattening period of from 80 to 90 days. The observations upon these lambs strongly indicated that to get maximum returns from the corn fed, one should endeavor to "keep the feed just a little bit better than the lambs." This really means that one should start on whole or broken ear corn, and after a month or two when the lambs indicate that they desire shelled corn, it should be given to them largely in that form. Finally when the lambs become quite fat and one wishes to keep them thirty days or so longer, it may be advisable to finish on corn meal. The roughness seems to affect the method of corn preparation somewhat, the results in-

to be relatively more efficient and finally at the close of the experiment, the ground corn lambs forged to the front.

Second—That silage as the "Lone Roughness" is not an efficient fattening sheep feed. Previous trials have strongly indicated that dry hay should be fed along with silage to lambs. The poor showing of these silage fed lambs clearly indicates that silage should be supplemented with a leguminous roughage, preferably alfalfa or clover. When both silage and the clover are allowed, lambs will make more rapid and cheaper gains. The mortality is also less where the combination is used. Our practical feeding studies have taught us that silage is an especially good fattening sheep feed; but that one should be careful not to depend entirely upon silage for the roughness.

Third—That alfalfa is a very acceptable lamb feed. More alfalfa should be grown in the corn belt. We need alfalfa in the Middle West because it is the greatest leguminous forage and hay crop for our condition, yielding heavily of a high quality of food stuff.

Fourth—That silage fed lambs dress high, but shrink quite heavily. The high, but shrink quite heavily. The loss in shipping. The probabilities are that lambs receiving both alfalfa and silage would shrink much less than where silage is given alone.

Iowa is ideally situated for the feeding of western range grown lambs. We have the cheapest and most abundant corn of any state in the Union. That lambs can efficiently convert alfalfa, corn silage, and the corn grain into a compact and salable product which ordinarily sells for more than the grain and hay, would on the farm, and still leave considerable of the fertilizer behind, our feeders affirm. Our problems in the corn belt are becoming more and more Animal Husbandry Fertilizer Problems. The growing of these legumes which bring nitrogen from the air, and the feeding of these legumes along with corn to sheep, add to the nitrogen of the soil, and furthermore keep up the organic matter so highly essential to a fertile field.



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## NEW WOOL PRICES.

It seems that someone must be making haste to buy wool in Utah, for within the last three days several sheepmen have phoned or written to

this office asking whether the offer made to them should be accepted or not. It appears that growers have been offered all the way from eleven cents per pound to fifteen cents. A gentleman who has been offered eleven cents asks if he should accept it. Of course it is impossible for us to advise any person whether or not he should sell, but we should certainly regret to have produced a clip of wool that was not worth more than eleven cents at the present time. This grower says he received 13 cents last year. We can assure him that he did not receive an exorbitant price last year and certainly there has been no decline in the price of his particular grade of wool within the last twelve months. Contracting of wool is always purely speculative on the part of the buyer and like all Wall street speculations the speculator is generally playing safe. He wins in nine cases out of ten.

Woolgrowers should remember that there is not a single reason why wool should decline in price. The supply is exceeding short with no perceptible increase in sight. After a most determined effort London wool dealers have given up hope of forcing down prices and the sales now under way at that point show a hardening of prices. Trade in all directions is picking up, indicating a general increase in the prosperity of the country. Free wool is not going to bring a panic, if it was we would have had it last year. Your wool was practically on a free trade basis last year and some of it then sold for less than it was worth, especially the finer grades in two or three states that we could mention. Wool sold at this particular moment is purely a matter of speculation and if the grower feels that he can indulge in such a pastime, well and good.

A cable from London, where the January wool sale is now in progress, says: "The market opened strong with a pronounced tendency upward."

#### TOO LATE NOW.

The Wool and Cotton Reporter published by one Frank P. Bennett contained in its issue of December 18th

the following statement as to wool prices:

"Domestic wools from the grower are about 6 cents per pound lower in the grease than one year ago, and only 2 cents per pound lower than two years ago. The following table shows the prices of two representative grades of domestic wool on December 18 of each of the past five years:"

	Unwashed Ohio Delaine.	Ohio Quarter-blood.
1913.....	22 @ 23	21 @ 22
1912.....	28 @ 29	30 @ 31
1911.....	24 @ 25	25 @ 25½
1910.....	26 @ 27	27 @ 28
1909.....	31 @ 32	34 @ 35

Mr. Bennett here admits that free wool has reduced the price of wool 6 cents per pound, for while wool has been falling here it has been advancing abroad so that the removal of the tariff can be the only cause of the decline. Now this same man Bennett poses as an authority on wool growing, and while all sheepmen who know him, know that he does not have the slightest knowledge about our sheep industry, yet he had the gall to appear before the Ways and Means Committee of the House last January and advocate free wool. At that time he represented himself as the greatest living authority on almost every subject that could be mentioned and especially was he competent to speak with reference to the effect the tariff on wool had on the price of wool. Here is a sample of Bennett's sworn testimony, Mr. Longworth of the committee asked him: "If wool is free how much will the price go down?" Mr. Bennett answered, "Not at all."

Yet free wool has scarcely become effective until we find this same Bennett showing how the price has been reduced six cents per pound. It is indeed unfortunate that the Ways and Means Committee allowed Mr. Bennett to appear before them and pose as an authority on wool, but the committee is not entitled to sympathy for allowing him to impose on them. The National Wool Growers Association gave each member of the committee full information about Mr. Bennett.

However, one good thing about Bennett's work is that while he was advocating free wool and 50 per cent on cloth he was also largely responsible for the cloth duties being reduced to 35 per cent. The manufacturers will be under obligations to him for this.

#### AN ERRONEOUS WOOL REPORT.

At the first of each year it is the custom of the Commercial Bulletin of Boston to publish an annual review of the year's wool trade. This review has just reached us and we have much fault to find with its estimate of the wool crop of 1913. The wool crop of 1912 was given as 304,043,400 pounds. The Bulletin now estimates the clip of 1913 to have been 298,515,300 pounds or only 5,528,100 pounds less than in 1912. Anyone who had anything to do with the wool clip of 1913 knows that it was nearer 30,000,000 pounds short than the figure given by the Bulletin. For instance the Bulletin credits Utah with producing 342,000 pounds more wool in 1913 than it did in 1912. The truth is that the Utah clip was at least 800,000 pounds short last year. Montana is shown to have produced 425,000 less than in 1912. She should have been reported at least 5,000,000 pounds short. If the Bulletin figures are correct then the number of sheep in Montana declined only 60,000 head in 1913. We could name three men in that state who sheared 60,000 less sheep in 1913 than they did in 1912 to say nothing of the rest of the state. New Mexico is shown to have declined 975,000 pounds of wool in 1913. The real figure would be much greater than this. We obtained the exact figure for the wool produced by twenty-nine of the largest outfits in New Mexico for the years 1912 and 1913. The weight of these twenty-nine clips was 662,000 less in 1913 than for the preceding year. In addition to this we had exact figures for many other clips in that state and without exception all showed a decrease. In the light of such figures as these the estimate of the Bulletin becomes ridiculous. Sev-



eral of the eastern states are given an increase of wool for 1913 when the figures we obtained for the same states show a decrease of over 10 per cent. The Bulletin has made an estimate of the number of sheep of shearing age and places the decrease at 1,953,000 head. If these sheep sheared seven pounds each this would account for a decrease in wool of 8,000,000 pounds more than the Bulletin estimates. Their own figures convict them of error.

Early last fall the National Wool Growers' Association collected data on the wool clip of 1913. Our figures indicated that the decline was not less than 20,000,000 pounds and we made a public estimate to that effect. Later figures indicated that the decline was probably not less than 25,000,000 pounds. With the figures now at hand we believe that the 1913 clip did not exceed 280,000,000 pounds or about 20,000,000 less than the Bulletin has estimated.

We are at a loss to understand this estimate made by the Commercial Bulletin on January 3rd. During the past two months the same paper has been making estimates of the shortage that ranged all the way from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds below the clip of last year.

#### ADVANTAGE OF HOME WOOLS.

Recently there has been much discussion as to the relative amount of moisture contained in a lot of wool in Boston and in London. As is well known the amount of moisture contained in the atmosphere at London is much greater than at Boston. Wool absorbs moisture very readily and hence if it be kept where the air is moist it takes up considerable weight in water. It is now believed that a pound of scoured wool will weigh about 4 per cent more in London than it would after being kept a few days in Boston or other eastern cities. Western wool growers well know that wool raised in the range country increases from two to four per cent in weight when shipped to the eastern markets. This increase is simply due

to the increased percentage of moisture contained in the air of the Atlantic seaboard, part of which is absorbed by the wool.

This percentage of moisture in imported wool is worthy the attention of wool importers for if 100 pounds of wool were purchased in London and shipped to Boston, after having been there a few days it would only weigh around 96 pounds. On the other hand if the manufacturer came out on the western range and purchased 100 pounds of wool and shipped it to Boston it would soon weigh 102 to 104 pounds, a difference of at least six pounds in favor of domestic wool. If the wool cost 20 cents a pound in London on the basis of the weight gained a similar domestic wool would be worth 1.2 cents more.

This association took this matter up early in the year with the United States Bureau of Standards but that office has so far been unable to give exact figure as to the regain here and in London.

#### NEEDED REFORM.

At the meetings of the various purebred record associations held in connection with the recent International Livestock exhibition in Chicago the Oregon Breeders' Association suggested that where a breeder had been thrown out of one record association on account of fraudulent registration of sheep that all other record associations should likewise prohibit the same breeder from registering any animal. We know of a case where a breeder registered a grade Jersey calf as a purebred. The case was investigated by the Jersey Record Association and the breeder was prohibited from registering any Jerseys in that association thereafter. This put him out of the Jersey business but he straightway took up the breeding of another breed of cattle and was allowed by the new association to register them. If a man was crooked in his registration of Jerseys there is every reason to believe that he will be crooked in the registration of any

other breed. Therefore he should be put out of the purebred business.

In the registration of any kind of livestock there is unbounded opportunity for fraud and unless the record associations are going to surround the pedigrees that they issue with every safeguard they will sooner or later come to grief. As we understand the Oregon proposition it was simply in the interest of greater honesty in registration and we anticipate that all associations will adopt it.

#### ADVICE NOT ACCEPTED.

In reading a report of wool sales in Tennessee and Kentucky we note that much of the wool is docked five or six cents per pound on account of being burry. Burrs are merely the big seeds or fruit of the cockle-burr weed. In wool, burrs are most objectionable in fact are intolerable. They grow on a large plant that itself is a pronounced pest from every consideration. No civilized field has burrs in it. In the farm states there is not the remotest excuse for producing burry wool for where sheep are in pastures every cockle-burr can easily be eradicated. Of course on the range and in the open sheep will occasionally become burry through no carelessness of the owner for it is not in his power to destroy these weeds. The case of the farmer is entirely different.

It doesn't seem that we are making much progress in eradicating burrs from wool, especially in the southern states. In the year 41 B. C. a Roman poet by the name of Vergil wrote as follows:

Is wool thy care? Then let not thy sheep go

Where bushes are, where burrs and thistles grow.

This poem would indicate that even before the birth of Christ the damaging effects of burrs on wool was understood and avoided, yet more than 2,000 years later we find that much of the wool that comes from a certain group of states is docked one-third because it is full of burrs.

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of the National Wool Growers' Association at Salt Lake City, Utah,  
January 17, 1914.

### The Tariff.

WHEREAS, The Tariff Board did make a full and complete report as to the difference in the cost of producing wool and the manufactures thereof in the United States and competing countries, and

WHEREAS, The present Congress in extra session passed a tariff law disregarding the information furnished by this non-partisan Tariff Board by placing, not only wool but sheep and mutton on the free list together with many other products of the west including beef and cattle, while the duty on mohair and many other products of the east and south were only reduced, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the National Wool Growers' Association protest against the present Tariff Act as being unfair and sectional in so far as it relates to the wool growing industry, and we hereby pledge this association to use all honorable means within its power to have this law changed so that it will provide equal justice to all sections of this country including both producers and consumers whether said law be framed on a revenue or a protective basis.

### Public Lands.

WHEREAS, The leasing of the unoccupied public domain is still being advocated and

WHEREAS, We do not approve the enactment into law of any of the bills now pending, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That a law leasing unoccupied public lands by the Federal government should, if passed, provide for local control in such tracts as will protect the livestock industry and make it practicable to graze livestock thereon at a minimum cost.

### Forest Reserve.

WHEREAS, After listening to the

splendid address given by Mr. A. F. Potter, associate forester in charge of grazing, in which he stated the following: "A report recently received from Supervisor of the Hayden Forest on the experiment started there in 1910, with one acre absolutely protected year long against grazing, 19 acres protected until after seed maturity and then grazed, and outside range unprotected shows that the vegetation on the 19-acre tract grazed each fall is approximately 50 per cent better than the totally protected area and probably 200 per cent better than the range without protection. This means that ranges can be improved faster in use than they can in idleness. This principle is being rapidly adopted on many of the other forests and is securing excellent results," therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That, we do hereby concur with Mr. Potter's statements and opinion that under proper control the grazing of Forest Reserves is beneficial to such reserves and to such stock men and urge further experiment and advancement along these lines, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That members of this Association do hereby appreciate and thank the U. S. Forestry Department for its splendid work the results of which have been for the betterment of the stock grower and those dependent upon him, and would further suggest that the grazing of livestock is equally as important to the nation as the conservation of timber and water.

### Railroad Rates—Grease and Scoured Wool.

WHEREAS, The reduction of the grease wool rate secured before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was equal to a reduction of 3 cents per head in the railroad tax on sheep and since securing this reduction the railroad companies in New Mexico have increased the local concentrating carload wool rates and the livestock rates east to an amount equal to 4 cents per head and

WHEREAS, The Inter-State Commerce Commission ordered this reduction after having heard all the evidence

submitted by both the railroads and the wool growers which justifies the action while the object of the decision was to reduce the railroad tax on sheep and

WHEREAS, The action of the railroads by their increasing the local wool and livestock rates east overcomes and eliminates the reduction previously secured, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That the secretary be instructed to take such action as may be deemed necessary to bring about the results as intended in the original complaint in the suit brought before the Inter-State Commerce Commission by this association.

WHEREAS, The rate secured on wool in the grease was a reduction under the order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission of 22 1-3 per cent and the rate on scoured wool a reduction of but 10 per cent. This difference, together with the advance in the concentrating carload rate on wool has practically put the western scouring mills out of business, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That our secretary be instructed to take such action as is necessary to secure the necessary reduction in the scoured wool rate.

### Claims Against the Railroad.

WHEREAS, Some railroads have been very delinquent in settling claims of livestock shippers and particularly in the adjustment of over-charges in freight whereby they needlessly hold the shippers' money many months, and

WHEREAS, The railroad companies in many cases do not provide proper facilities for the handling of shipments such as livestock scales, feed racks for hay and grain, water troughs which can be reached by sheep easily as to height and without having to wade through water and mud to be accessible, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That a railroad committee be appointed by the President and Executive Committee composed of one member from each state whose duty it will be to call up-



on the railroads, handle and look after this business in their respective states in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the National Association.

#### Pure Fabric Law.

WHEREAS, It is the present policy of the government to require honesty in all merchandise offered to the public; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED That we favor the passage of a Pure Fabric Bill with requirements similar to those of the Pure Food Law.

#### Meat Inspection.

WHEREAS, The present government inspection of meats from foreign countries is entirely inadequate to protect the life and health of American consumers and does not specify from what country such meats originate many of which have no system of inspection, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That we urge that all foreign meats be subject to the same rigid inspection both ante and post-mortem that is required in this country before it is admitted and that the same be stamped as foreign meat.

#### Preparation of Wool for Market.

WHEREAS, Investigation has revealed the fact that American wool growers are very careless in the method used in preparing their wool for market and believing that improvement in this respect will furnish increased competition in the purchasing of our wool and result in a material increase in its value; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That, we earnestly urge every wool grower in the United States to carefully prepare his wool for market along the lines prescribed by the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company of Chicago, and particularly do we urge that insoluble paint brands be eliminated wherever possible, and that the fleece be tied with paper twine.

#### WOOL WAREHOUSE.

RESOLVED, That, we favor and recommend to the support of the wool growers of this country, the National

Wool Warehouse and Storage Company, and commend their new plan of contract.

#### Educational Work.

WHEREAS, The education of our boys and girls along the lines of agriculture and livestock is proving of tremendous importance to those industries, that through the forming of Boys' and Girls' Corn Clubs, of Boy Sheep & Hogs Clubs, and of Alfalfa Clubs, these productions have increased many millions of dollars in the United States, that in no way can the grown people of the present day be so quickly and thoroughly reached as through the boys and girls of today who will be the citizens of tomorrow; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That we, in convention assembled do hereby extend our heartiest support and co-operation to our public schools, our agricultural colleges and our universities who are trying to instill in the minds of our children that livestock and agriculture are the basis of our greatest prosperity and that no other profession is more worthy.

WHEREAS, The campaign of education for "more alfalfa on the farms" which has been carried on for the past several months in the West and Northwest, by the Holden Alfalfa Committee, has been of great value to our country and that "a follow-up" campaign is now about to be launched by which the original work may be made of permanent value; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, We in convention assembled, support this work to the fullest extent.

#### Predatory Wild Animals and Dogs.

WHEREAS, All stockmen and agriculturalists suffer from the ravages of predatory wild animals and dogs; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That we urge upon Congress the passage of House Bill No. 36113, being a bill introduced by Mr. Mondell, making an appropriation of \$200,000 for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to co-operate with the states in the extermination of predatory wild animals. We also urge the western states to

adopt uniform bounty laws and the eastern states uniform dog laws.

#### Corriedale Sheep.

WHEREAS, Senator Chamberlain has proposed a bill providing for the appropriation of \$10,000.00 by Congress for the importation of Corriedale sheep from New Zealand, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That we urge the passage of this bill at any early date.

#### Department of Agriculture.

WHEREAS, The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued Bulletin 526 "Mutton and Its Value in the Diet," and given wide publicity to the same, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That we most earnestly thank this department for the publication of this Bulletin and commend the action of this department in giving this bulletin the wide publicity that it has received and we respectfully urge the Department of Agriculture to continue to promote the use of this healthful and nutritious meat.

#### Wool Growers' Publishing Company.

WHEREAS, The officers of this association in pursuance of the directions given them at our meeting held at Cheyenne, January, 1913, have incorporated the National Wool Growers' Association Company; and

WHEREAS, Said publishing company has during the past year published. The National Wool Grower, a splendid journal, which has taken the highest rank as a live stock magazine, and has furnished its readers invaluable data concerning the sheep industry, and promoted generally the welfare of the industry and without increasing the expenses of the association has earned for it during the past year \$1,737.00, with only 5,500 subscribers, which should be more than doubled during the present year, and with such a subscription the journal can be greatly enlarged and will provide a large part, if not all, of the expenses of the National Wool Growers' Association, as all of the profits derived from its publication belong to this Association and the vari-

ous State Wool Growers' Associations.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That we fully ratify and approve the action of the officers of this Association in organizing said company, and publishing said journal, and urge every wool grower in the United States to become one of its subscribers, and especially urge each state wool growers' association to actively solicit such subscriptions.

#### The High Cost of Living.

WHEREAS, The question of high cost of living has materially affected the possibility for advancement of this country, and

WHEREAS, The government statistics show as to the total amount received for farm products during the year 1909 was approximately \$13,000,000,000. Out of this amount the producer received less than \$6,000,000,000. Cost of distribution and for handling the products of the farm and range was \$5,000,000,000, the transportation companies received \$500,000,000 and \$1,500,000,000 was lost from waste and through the lack of proper transportation and marketing facilities, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Federal government make a thorough investigation of the high cost of living and place the responsibility where it belongs, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the government take necessary steps to bring about a system to prevent waste and better facilities for distribution and marketing of the products from the farm and range so as to help reduce the high cost of living.

#### Bureau of Animal Industry.

WHEREAS, The Bureau of Animal Industry has accomplished much for the upbuilding of the live stock industry in this country by controlling the infectious and contagious diseases among live stock, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That we earnestly thank those in charge of this work for their efficient service.

#### Appreciation.

We hereby thank the railroads which made rates for delegates attending this convention. We wish to extend our deep appreciation of the sterling work performed by President F. J. Haggbarth, Vice-Presidents A. J. Knollin and M. I. Powers, Secretary S. W. McClure, Treasurer F. D. Miracle and the Executive Committee during the past year, and

FINALLY, We wish to thank the Press, Elks Club, Commercial Club, Nettleton Orchestra, Miss Mork, Miss Malone, Miss Knight, the Malone sisters, Mr. Fred C. Graham, Mrs. R. B. Austin and Miss Cassandra Wood and the ladies of the Reception Committee and all the good people of the city of Salt Lake who have made our welcome here so hearty and enjoyable.

DR. J. M. WILSON, Chairman,  
F. A. ELLENWOOD, Secretary.

#### FATTENING SHOW SHEEP.

The Agricultural Experiment station at Madison, Wisconsin, has recently issued Bulletin 232, "Fattening Yearling, Wethers and Lambs for Exhibition." It seem to us that this is a very valuable contribution to our sheep literature and will prove profitable not only to the individual who is showing sheep but also to every one interested in the industry. This agricultural experiment station has developed a habit of winning far more than its share of prizes on fat sheep and wethers and Bulletin 232 tells the full detail how these wethers have been fed and handled. Those interested will find much valuable information in the publication and we suggest that they write for it.

#### TRADE SENTIMENT

##### IS OPTIMISTIC.

Although lambs were selling at 50 cents per cwt. lower than a year ago at the beginning of January, 1913, sheep were 50@75 cents higher than at that time and among market men optimism prevailed. The high feed bill this year will require good money

in the selling transaction if finishers are to make a dollar but all signs point to a reversal of the form displayed by the market last season when the finish failed to meet expectation.

Liquidation of the big crop of thin western lambs that went into corn-belt feed lots during the fall had been in full swing some six weeks at the first of the year and by the middle of February killers will be dependent on Colorado and the hay feeding sections of the northwest. Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska are away short of their usual quota, and neither Ohio nor Michigan filled up last fall consequently a supply dearth late in the winter, especially of sheep, is considered certain. Prices will depend largely on how far the consumer is able to go in paying for the product. Hogs have gone above an 8-cent basis much earlier than expected, beef is high and a big chop trade is a certainty.

While the industrial situation is not in the best condition, conditions show a disposition to improve. After the holidays demand for lamb and mutton invariably improves, the public having wearied of poultry and with seasonable weather during January, February and March no difficulty ought to be experienced in distributing the stuff. January may witness a few gluts but thereafter the market is expected to develop stability. If anything like an even supply could be planned, a much higher average of prices would be secured. J. E. P.

#### NATIONAL IRRIGATION.

Much fault has been found with the Reclamation Service for the failure in settlement that has occurred on some of the federal reclamation projects. Those who find fault should not forget that we attempted this reclamation on an enormous scale without much precedent to direct the movement. Also these projects were in many instances embarrassed by political considerations for which the Reclamation Service was in nowise to blame. The greatest drawback to the success of some of these projects has



been the lack of funds on the part of the settler. We started out on the assumption that it was the poor man we were going to benefit by giving him a home and did not give sufficient weight to the fact that it required considerable capital to develop these lands even after water had been supplied by the government. Had we been able to get settlers each possessed of \$5,000 in addition to his land, no complaint would have been heard about lack of development.

The bringing of water to the land is only a part of the scheme of reclamation. The lands must be cleared, leveled and seeded as well as buildings erected before any return to the settler can be expected. What is wrong with these projects today is that the settler is not in a position to do his part after he gets the water. It requires about all the money he has to get on the land and build his home, leaving nothing with which to develop it. Then frequently he has had to buy his land at an inflated price from some speculator so that he finds himself broke and unable to borrow on his undeveloped lands. The latter condition could have been obviated had the Reclamation officials fixed the price at which private lands that fell under the ditch could be sold. It takes money to clear, level and seed land, and the settler cannot do this as well or as cheaply as the government can do it for him. National Reclamation does not go far enough. It not only ought to deliver water to the land but it ought to lay out the laterals, clear and level the land and in some cases even seed it. The actual cost of these operations should be charged to the settler and be paid the same as the ditch charge. This would permit the settler to put his own money into a decent home to live in and buy livestock with which to consume what he produced.

It is frequently said that the ditch charge is too high. It may be that in some cases this is true, but in no case is the excess charge retarding development. Suppose that a ditch cost \$10.00 per acre more than it ought to

cost what does it amount to when given ten years to pay it on land that will produce 300 bushels of potatoes or five tons of alfalfa per acre. A mere bagatelle. What these projects lack is money with which to develop them and the more development that can be done by the government the more money it will leave the settler to buy livestock to consume his crop.

National Reclamation is all right and it has not been a failure. It should go on and expand along proper channels and any farmer that tastes of its blessings will never be content on unirrigated lands.

### THE DUAL PURPOSE COW AGAIN.

Every time that meat prices get up above the cost of production a lot of theories are advanced for an increase in production. Just now it is the so-called dual purpose Shorthorn that is being urged on the farmer. The thought is held by many people, that should know better, that the Shorthorn can be made into a real dairy cow and at the same time retain her beef qualities. That the Shorthorn can be converted into a dairy cow no one doubts, but when that conversion has been accomplished her beef qualities will be no better than is already possessed by two or three dairy breeds. As proof of the Shorthorn's dairy capacity a few records of production are cited. These are top records and when compared with the top records of other breeds of dairy cows they encourage the thought that the average must be very poor indeed. The Shorthorn stands mighty close to the top as a beef breed. So why endanger this supremacy by attempting to add something that already exists in other breeds. The establishment of dairy capacity in the Shorthorn would take half a century, and its path would be strewn with thousands of failures. The farmer stockman cannot afford this. If a real demand exists for a milk and beef breed the Holstein as she exists

today will answer the purpose better than will the Shorthorn after half a century of careful dairy breeding. Not long ago we saw a registered four year old Holstein bull sell for \$167.50 for beef and the only difference between him and the Shorthorn was that the Holstein possessed the capacity of siring cows that would be profitable milk producers. When the Shorthorn has been converted into a profitable milk producer her beef qualities will be no better than those now possessed by the Holstein. Then why waste years of effort breeding something we already have. Certainly the farmer cannot afford the expense, especially since it is highly improbable that the Shorthorn would ever approach the Holstein in dairy qualities.

The greatest drawback to our animal husbandry and agriculture has been the tendency to get something new. We are continually changing from one breed of animal to another, keeping our farmers and stockmen always in the experimental stage, which state is admittedly unprofitable. Before we get too far on the dual purpose Shorthorn idea, some of our experiment stations should take ten Shorthorns and ten Holsteins and run them for five years on a basis of beef and milk. A few tests of this kind would probably disclose the fact that we already have as near a dual purpose cow as we can reasonably expect to have.

## HOGS FOR SALE

I have for sale registered Duroc Jersey boars and sows of all ages.

Reasonable prices.

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Deseret Bank Bldg. Salt Lake City, Utah

## ATTENTION MR. SHEEP MAN

Field peas are no longer an experiment. They are recognized by the leading authorities on sheep feeding as being the most economical as well as the quickest fattening food obtainable. They will grow most anywhere in this intermountain country and every sheep man should aim to grow a number of acres each season. We also carry a large stock of clovers and dry land grasses.

COME AND SEE US.

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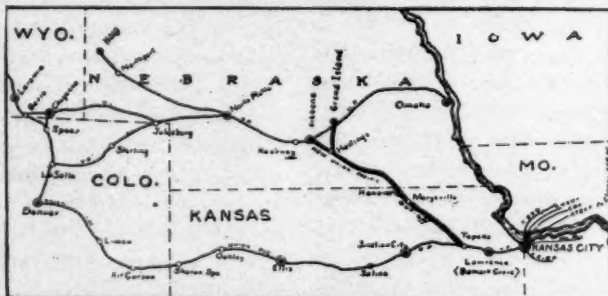
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The Freight rates to Kansas City are exactly the same as to any other Missouri River market.  
The rate to Chicago via Kansas City is the same as via Omaha, and the distance from Kansas City is 34 miles less than from Omaha.

**DAILY CAPACITY—70,000 CATTLE; 40,000 HOGS; 50,000 SHEEP**

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Offer best facilities for the handling and sale of wool  
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## WINTER MARKET PROSPECTS.

Around St. Paul and Minneapolis more feeding will be done than last winter as screenings are comparatively cheap. This year's wheat crop yielded a large proportion of trash and screenings which are now selling at \$8.00 at \$10.00 per ton, or cheaper than in years. This is furnishing speculators with incentive to put sheep on feed and the Twin cities are again on the mutton supply map.

Packers are basing their hopes of an abundant winter supply on the heavy purchases made all through the season by Iowa, but much of this stuff will be merely warmed up when it returns to market, in fact it was running all through November and a draft of that nature soon eats up a few hundred thousand head.

East of Chicago, Indiana is the only state that has filled up and conditions there are much the same as in Iowa. The stuff is unprotected and will be run early. Much of it is in the hands of novices who are uneasy and anxious to see their money. Neither Michigan or Ohio secured their usual quota during the fall season and are depending on warmed-up stuff from cornfields to keep in the sheep business. After the east cleans up its crop of natives and Iowa and Indiana have run their cornfield stuff, trade will wear more bloom.

Last winter the late market went to pieces, that slump being due to speculators putting a lot of stuff on feed in anticipation of just such a spectacular finish as occurred in 1912, but this year feed is high for one thing and another obstacle will be securing the thin stuff. Some of the wise acres predict a high market late next spring, especially if money continues tight. Many responsible cornbelt feeders with clear farms and good credit have been unable to get a dollar from their local banks recently and commission houses have had trouble in taking care of their regular customers without considering new business. J. E. P.

Is your subscription paid?



## DECEMBER AT THE MARKET.

December at the market was satisfactory to the feeder and supply during the month was mainly from feed lots and corn fields, only a handful of natives reporting. Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana were the generous contributors. A 75 cents advance over November prices was the rule. Character of the run was creditable, but there was a pronounced disposition to evade a feed bill, owing to high cost of corn and this corncrib cross was much less than in November. A marked feature of the month was a narrowing spread between sheep and lambs, the gap closing until it was \$1 per cwt. less than a year ago. All through the month quality and finish commanded a substantial premium owing to the larger proportion of merely warmed up stuff out of cornfields. A notable feature of the month's trade was the exportation of a band of Wisconsin-fed western wethers to Glasgow, but the export outlet was open but a short time, the advance promptly closing it.

All through the month feeders were in a scramble to get away from cost of finishing and thousands of lambs were returned to market in little better condition than when they went out, but such was demand that killers took nearly everything, consequently volume of feeder trade was small. A few straggling shipments came from west of the Missouri river, the Dakotas, Idaho, and Montana sending some fat stuff off stubble fields. Supply was as irregular as prices, shippers being committed to the policy of ordering cars on bulges, usually to reach market on the inevitable break.

Lambs scored at \$8.40 during the month, a spread of \$7.25 to \$8.15 taking the bulk. Yearlings sold largely at \$6.50 to \$6.75 with a \$7.00 top. The top on sheep was \$6.25, with the bulk at a range of \$5.50 to \$6.00. Ewes sold largely at \$4.50 to \$5.25, with a \$5.50 top.

As the month progressed a pronounced shortage of sheep was defected. This was due to the fact that the summer run of western sheep began

early, subsiding at a time when that movement is usually in full swing. Sheep feeders made good money on a steadily advancing market, thousands of wethers that were put in at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. returning to realize an advance of \$1.25 to \$1.50 per cwt.

Discrimination against weight was in evidence although it was naturally not as marked as the previous year when there was less objection to utilizing a thorough corncrib cross. It is probable that as the winter season works along, fat lambs will command a premium although excessive weight will be handicapped.

Eastern markets were lightly supplied most of the month, creating a call from that quarter for western

dressed mutton and sending prices at Buffalo, Jersey City and other eastern markets to higher levels.

A severe storm in Colorado forced feeders in the northern part of that state to lighten their holdings. Senator Drake sent one goodly consignment to St. Joe. Some San Luis valley stuff reached Kansas City, but its volume was inconsiderable.

During the month liquidation by cornbelt feeders was on a free scale, but there was little competition from native stuff, a steady appreciation occurred, the close being at the highest level since June on sheep and July on lambs.

Top sheep prices by weeks for six years past were:

Week ending	Sheep.					
	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Dec. 6 . . . . .	\$ 5.65	\$4.65	\$4.25	\$4.50	\$6.00	\$5.00
Dec. 13 . . . . .	5.65	5.25	4.25	4.40	5.75	4.00
Dec. 20 . . . . .	5.80	5.25	4.25	4.35	5.75	5.00
Dec. 27 . . . . .	6.00	5.50	4.60	4.40	6.00	5.50
Week ending	Lambs.					
	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Dec. 6 . . . . .	\$ 8.00	\$7.75	\$6.25	\$6.80	\$8.40	\$7.50
Dec. 13 . . . . .	8.25	8.60	6.40	6.60	8.60	7.60
Dec. 20 . . . . .	8.00	8.25	6.40	6.80	8.40	7.75
Dec. 27 . . . . .	8.35	8.75	6.60	6.65	8.85	7.85
Week ending	Averages.			Lambs.		
	Sheep			Lambs.		
Dec. 6 . . . . .	\$ 4.80	\$4.05	\$3.55	\$7.50	\$7.30	\$5.75
Dec. 13 . . . . .	4.90	4.85	3.85	7.80	8.20	6.05
Dec. 20 . . . . .	4.85	4.50	3.45	7.60	7.95	5.70
Dec. 27 . . . . .	5.15	4.45	3.55	7.40	7.70	5.80

In the show sale seventeen loads of sheep and lambs realized an average of \$8.33 against \$7.53 for 25 carloads in 1912; \$6.88 for sixteen loads in 1911, and \$6.59 for 33 loads in 1910.

## OMAHA BROKE ALL RECORDS.

A new set of supply records was hung up in the Omaha sheep house in 1913. The first consignment of lambs came from Idaho June 13, lambs selling at \$8.50 and ewes \$5.75. In April Omaha sold fed lambs at \$9.10. In May and April \$7.50 was paid for wethers and the range of prices averaged higher during a 10-month period than in former years. The other two months, April and May, prices ruled

Thirteen loads of lambs sold at \$7.60 to \$11.25, the average being \$8.54; three loads of yearlings sold at \$7.10 to \$9.00, the average being \$7.33 and one load of sheep at \$7.30.

a little lower than in 1912. From June until the end of the year embracing the entire range season the price average was unprecedently high.

The year's receipts at Omaha were 2,322,133, a gain of 271,626 over the previous year. The big week was that ending September 20th when 199,843 were received.

Feeder shipments from Omaha during the year were 1,468,819 against 1,350,245 in 1912. Of these Nebraska

took 303,633, Iowa 715,006 and Illinois 274,531, but in that enumeration was included considerable stuff consigned to resting stations near Chicago, practically for immediate slaughter.

A significant feature of the Omaha feeder movement in 1913 was an increase in Iowa's purchase of 233,000 head. This puts Iowa in the front rank of cornbelt feeding states, previously held by Michigan. J. E. P.

#### STATISTICS OF 1913

##### SHEEP TRADE.

Five western markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph received 12,981,520 sheep and lambs in 1913, a gain of 82,030 over the same period last year. The standing of the several markets is indicated below:

	Chicago	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	St. Joseph
1913 . . . . .	5,902,798	2,094,748	3,222,133	949,802	812,039
1912 . . . . .	6,055,546	2,133,976	2,950,507	1,030,609	728,852
1911 . . . . .	5,736,244	2,175,493	2,977,570	992,133	718,268
1910 . . . . .	5,229,294	1,841,173	2,984,870	735,622	559,670
1909 . . . . .	4,441,424	1,645,325	2,167,014	775,567	620,570
1908 . . . . .	4,351,889	1,640,542	2,105,949	679,142	592,389
1907 . . . . .	4,218,115	1,582,148	2,038,777	564,920	764,287
1906 . . . . .	4,805,449	1,616,788	2,165,116	578,652	826,764
1905 . . . . .	4,736,558	1,318,968	1,970,502	645,104	980,384

Receipts at these points in recent years aggregate as follows:

1913 . . . . .	12,981,520
1912 . . . . .	12,899,490
1911 . . . . .	12,594,805
1910 . . . . .	11,350,629
1909 . . . . .	9,049,900
1908 . . . . .	9,369,911
1907 . . . . .	9,163,247
1906 . . . . .	9,992,769
1905 . . . . .	9,657,966
1904 . . . . .	8,745,369
1903 . . . . .	8,725,561
1902 . . . . .	8,496,203
1901 . . . . .	7,385,250
1900 . . . . .	6,492,563
1899 . . . . .	6,389,767
1898 . . . . .	6,212,178

During 1913, the bulk of native sheep sold at a range of \$3.75 to \$7 per cwt., western \$4 to \$7.40 and yearlings \$5.25 to \$8.25. Native lambs sold at a range of \$4 to \$9.40, western \$4.50 to \$9 and Colorados \$4.25 to \$9.40. The range on feeding sheep and yearlings was \$3.00 to \$6.50, feeding lambs \$3 to \$8.75, and breeding

ewes \$3.50 to \$5.75. Bulk of native lambs sold at \$5.85 to \$9.15, westerns \$6.00 to \$9.25 and Colorados \$7 to \$9.30.

Average prices of sheep and lambs in 1913 with comparisons follow:

Lambs: 1913, \$7.60; 1912, \$7.10; 1911, \$5.90.

Sheep: 1913, \$5.10; 1912, \$4.55; 1911, \$3.95.

Average prices for the past ten years of the various grades follow:

	Lambs	Yearlings	Sheep
1913 . . . . .	\$7.60	\$6.50	\$5.10
1912 . . . . .	7.10	6.00	4.55
1911 . . . . .	5.90	4.50	3.95
1910 . . . . .	7.55	6.30	5.25
1909 . . . . .	7.40	6.00	4.95
1908 . . . . .	6.35	5.30	4.60
1907 . . . . .	7.00	6.00	5.20
1906 . . . . .	6.85	6.00	5.15
1905 . . . . .	6.80	5.80	5.00
1904 . . . . .	5.55	4.90	4.20
Ten year average	6.80	5.75	4.80

Feeder sheep and lamb shipments at the principal western markets were 2,877,597 head, compared with 2,476,288 the previous year. Omaha reported an output of 1,429,075 feeders, but these included many thousand head of fat stock destined for immediate slaughter, but consigned to the big feed lots near Chicago to wait until ordered to market.

J. E. P.

#### REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES ON LIVESTOCK ASKED FOR.

##### Before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

American National Livestock Association, Corporation Commission of Arizona, and National Wool Growers' Association, Complainants, vs. Southern Pacific Company; the Atchison,

Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company; Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway Company; Arizona Eastern Railroad Company, and El Paso & Southwestern Company, Defendants.

To the Honorable Interstate Commerce Commission:

The petition of the above-named complainants respectfully shows:

I. That the American National Live Stock Association is a voluntary organization, composed of stockmen and various local live stock associations throughout the west, and comprises in its membership a large number of stockmen living in Arizona and California, who raise and ship live stock from points in Arizona to points in California; and that the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, Arizona Wool Growers' Association and California Live Stock Association are association members of the American National Live Stock Association, all of whom it represents in these proceedings. That the Arizona Corporation Commission is a body created by the state of Arizona, and is duly empowered to represent Arizona stockmen in this case. That the National Wool Growers' Association is a voluntary organization, composed of sheep growers and various local sheep associations in the west, and represents in this case the sheep raisers of Arizona and California, and the Arizona Wool Growers' Association and the California Wool Growers' Association, and their members.

II. That the defendants above named are common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers and property, wholly by railroad, between points in the state of Arizona and points in the State of California, and as such common carriers are subject to the provisions of the Act to Regulate Commerce, approved February 4, 1887, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

III. That on January 7, 1913, the Interstate Commerce Commission rendered a decision (Opinion No. 2143, Docket No. 4877) in the case of the American National Live Stock Association et al. vs. Southern Pacific Company et al., in which it estab-



lished, effective April 1, 1913 (subsequently extended to July 15, 1913), a schedule of distance rates on live stock per 36 to 37-foot car, which should not be exceeded in transportation of live stock from Arizona points to California points; that said opinion also fixed the basis of rates for cars of different lengths, and provided that \$5.00 per car should be added for a two-line haul for distances of 500 miles or less, and that for branch-line hauls \$2.50 per car should be added; and that the rate on stock cattle or on stock sheep should be 85 per cent of the rate prescribed for fat cattle and sheep.

IV. Petitioners allege that since the order of the commission above referred to (Docket No. 4877) some of the defendants herein have declined to put into effect joint through rates between points in Arizona and points in California on their respective systems on the basis prescribed by the commission for two-line hauls.

V. Petitioners allege that since the order in Docket No. 4877 the Santa Fe system has received and transported live stock in carloads, originating at points on its main line in Arizona and destined to the feed lots in the Imperial valley on the line of the Southern Pacific company in California, and has delivered such shipments of live stock to the Southern Pacific company at Colton, California; and that the Southern Pacific com-

pany has accepted such shipments of live stock and has transported same to the feed lots in the Imperial valley; and that the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific systems have declined to apply to this joint movement rates which shall not exceed the distance rates prescribed by the commission for a two-line haul, but instead have charged for said service one rate from point of origin to Colton, California, and another rate from Colton, California, to the feed lots in the Imperial valley; and that the total charge so made up is unjust and unreasonable, and in violation of the decision and order of the commission in Docket No. 4877, and in violation of the Act to Regulate Commerce.

VI. Petitioners further allege that since the order in Docket No. 4877 the Santa Fe system has received live stock in carloads originating at points on its main line in Arizona and destined to the feed lots near Guadalupe, California, a point on the Southern Pacific system north of Los Angeles, California, and has transported such shipments of live stock to Los Angeles and delivered same to the Southern Pacific company at Los Angeles; and that the Southern Pacific company has accepted said shipments of live stock and has transported same to the feed lots near Guadalupe, California; and that the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific systems have declined to apply to this joint movement rates which

shall not exceed the distance rates prescribed by the commission in Docket No. 4877 for a two-line haul, but instead have charged for this service one rate from point of origin to Los Angeles, and another rate from Los Angeles to Guadalupe; and that the total charge so made up is unjust and unreasonable, and in violation of the decision and order of the commission in Docket No. 4877, and in violation of the Act to Regulate Commerce.

VII. Petitioners further allege that since the order in Docket No. 4877 the Santa Fe system has received live stock in carloads originating at points on its main line in Arizona, and at points on the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway company in Arizona, destined to the feed lots in the Imperial valley, and has transported and delivered such shipments of live stock to the Arizona Eastern railroad at Phoenix, Arizona; and that the Arizona Eastern Railroad company has accepted such shipments of live stock and has transported same to the feed lots in the Imperial valley; and that the Santa Fe system and the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway company, a corporation owned by the Santa Fe system, and the Southern Pacific system and the Arizona Eastern Railroad company, a corporation controlled by the Southern Pacific system, have declined to apply to this joint movement rates which

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DRAPER, UTAH



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Many of the best Hampshires produced in America and England including the leading prize winners have been added to our flock.

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shall not exceed the distance rates prescribed by the commission in Docket No. 4877, but instead have charged for this service two separate rates, which makes the total charge unjust and unreasonable, and in violation of the decision and order of the commission in Docket No. 4877, and in violation of the Act to Regulate Commerce.

VIII. Petitioners further allege that they believe that there are other joint movements of live stock from points on the lines of defendant carriers in Arizona to points on their lines in California, now moving, or which will move in the near future, and on which said defendants will decline to apply through rates which shall not exceed the distance rates prescribed by the commission in Docket No. 4877, but will apply instead a combination of local rates which will make an unreasonable and unjust total charge, and will be in violation of the decision and order of the commission in Docket No. 4877, and in violation of the Act to Regulate Commerce.

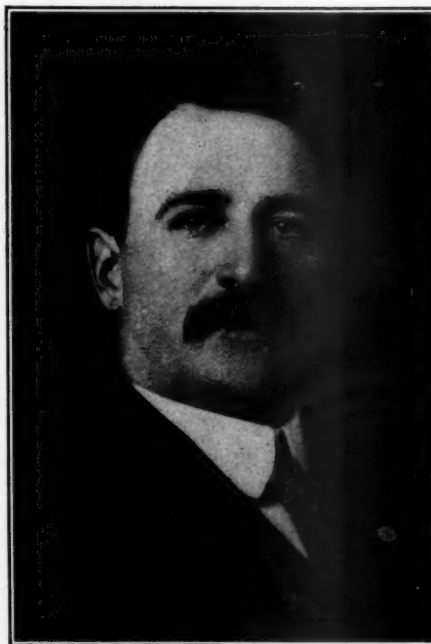
IX. Petitioners allege that the defendants should be required to establish joint through rates on live stock from all points on their lines in Arizona to all points on their lines in California via all available, workable routes, and that said joint two-line rates should not exceed the distance table rates prescribed by the commission in Docket No. 4877.

X. Petitioners allege that in transportation of live stock from Arizona points to California points it may be necessary to transport same over three independent lines, and the order of the commission in Docket No. 4877 makes no provision for a three-line haul. Complainants request that the commission announce what basis of rates will apply on live stock transported over three lines.

XI. Petitioners allege that many raisers, shippers, and feeders of live stock, and especially those who are members of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, the Arizona Wool Growers' Association, the California Live Stock Association, and the

American National Live Stock Association, and those represented by the Corporation Commission of Arizona and the National Wool Growers' Association, have been and are now being injured, and will be further injured, by the unreasonable and unjust charges of defendants for the joint transportation of live stock from points in Arizona to points in California on their respective lines, caused by the failure of defendants to establish through routes and joint rates on the basis fixed by the commission in Docket No. 4877 for two-line hauls.

XII. Petitioners allege that the



Arthur Stericker, Executive Committeeman for Wisconsin

shippers above referred to in paragraph XI have already paid to some of said defendants, for the transportation of live stock from points in Arizona to points in California, large sums in excess of the two-line distance rates prescribed by the commission in Docket No. 4877, and that such shippers are entitled to reparation for such unlawful charges.

XIII. Petitioners ask authority to file, at the time of the hearing of this case, the claims for reparation on behalf of those raisers, shippers, and feeders of live stock represented by complainants who have paid such un-

lawful charges in excess of the rates prescribed by the commission in Docket No. 4877.

Wherefore, petitioners, pray that the respondents may be severally required to answer the charges herein; that, after due hearing and investigation, an order be made commanding said respondents and each of them to cease and desist from the aforesaid violation of said Act to Regulate Commerce and the order of this commission in Docket No. 4877; that respondents be required to establish and put in force joint through rates on live stock via all available routes from all points in Arizona on lines of respondents to all points in California on lines of respondents, and that said joint through rates shall not exceed the distance rates prescribed by the commission in Docket No. 4877; that a basis of rates for three-line hauls be established, and such other rates as the commission may deem reasonable and just, and such divisions as the commission may fix; and that respondents be required to pay all live stock shippers and feeders represented by these petitioners, by way of reparation for the unlawful charges herein referred to, such sum as, in view of the evidence to be adduced herein, the commission may consider them entitled to; and that such further order or orders be made as the commission may consider proper in the premises and petitioners' cause may appear to require.

Dated at Denver, Colorado, January 6, 1914.

AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION,

By T. W. Tomlinson,  
Secretary, Denver, Colorado.

CORPORATION COMMISSION OF ARIZONA,

By F. A. Jones,  
Commissioner, Phoenix, Arizona.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION,

By S. W. McClure,  
Secretary, Salt Lake City, Utah.



## Our English Wool Letter

CONTINENTAL BUYERS TO THE RESCUE.

Bradford, November 17, 1913.

THE title we have given this article would lead one to think that the wool ship shows signs of sinking, but that impression hardly covers the thought which is uppermost in the writer's mind. The past month has been both difficult and critical, and for once Australasian growers are indebted to the Continental buyers, for the splendid support which has more or less saved the situation. It seems very strange indeed to talk in this fashion, but when properly analyzed, the facts show the correctness of the pronouncement. We find on all hands a very unique situation, one that is full of great possibilities. However, as we write this the worst seems to have passed, although some say that the trade is not yet out of the wood, but that remains to be seen.

### London Sales Results.

The last week in November saw the commencement of the final auctions for the current year in Coleman street, these calling forth more than usual interest. The interval was about the worst seen since the slump days of 1908, but we need waste no space in dilating upon it. The opening was better than expected, and the initial decline was much less than generally looked for. Good Merinos showed practically no change, although other descriptions declined about one cent per pound. As a matter of fact, the opening exceeded all expectations, due to French and German buyers being particularly keen to operate. The first three nights of the auctions they bid in a ravenous way and the home trade had to stand sideways. After the first week of the auctions, a very different spirit came over the scene, the Continent distinctly calming down, and competing less keenly for the wools catalogued. The result was that as the end approached, a very different spirit obtained in Coleman Street Wool Exchange, and the bulk of the wools lost ground to the ex-

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We have 2500 two year old ewes for sale for delivery about April 1st. These ewes are one-half Cotswold and are bred to registered Shropshire bucks to lamb in May.

### MALONE & TRUCHOT

AGAWON,

MONTANA



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Salt Lake City, Utah

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J. E. AUSTIN, General Manager

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THOMAS H. AUSTIN, General Manager

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tent of 1 to 2 cents per pound. Still, good Merinos sold splendidly from first to last, it being more the medium and faulty descriptions which suffered the most. Crossbred wools which had been essentially bought in New Zealand for America lost heavily, these declining a full 2 cents. As a matter of fact, the wools were bought in Dunedin and Christchurch nearly 12 months ago, and more was paid in New Zealand than in London, and the owners must have lost well on towards 15 dollars per bale.

#### **Why the Continent Is Calling for Wool.**

Many readers will no doubt have asked themselves why the continent has been so much in evidence both in Australian and London markets during the last eight weeks. The reason is not far to seek. Let no reader put the home trade down as being a back number—far from it. At previous auctions this year values would have fared badly but for the buying spirit displayed by the home trade. We have only to point to the circumstance that for the past three series the home trade has bought double the quantity of wool in London than the foreign section, and really speaking Yorkshire top-makers and spinners have "propped" the market for all they were worth, in order to save prices from declining, and stocks seriously diminishing. However, the turn of the continent has come, and they have stepped into the breach in a wonderful way. It may surprise readers of this issue to know, but up to the end of the fifth series of London sales, the continent has absorbed 185,000 bales less than up to the corresponding period in 1912, and it is this significant deficiency which they are now having to make up by their active buying in Australia and London. The deficient takings of the home trade only amounted to 15,000 bales, and America 49,000 bales, consequently some very material wants must exist. Continental buyers are simply engaged in making up lost ground, and had it not been for their active support, we are certain prices would have fallen anywhere from 5 to 10 per cent.

## **Important**

**The dues for the year 1914 of all members of the National Wool Growers Association, amounting to \$5.00 each are now due. We respectfully urge all members to forward this to the association without delay**

**National  
Wool Growers  
Association  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

#### **Merinos Still in Favor.**

Anyone watching closely the selling centers of Australia and London cannot but see that fine wools still remain the top dog. There is no gainsaying the fact that at the hands of all sections of the trade merinos are being called for in a most satisfactory way, and we believe that their supremacy will remain unchallenged for some time to come. The only real cause of complaint is that wool is fetching too much money, but of course readers of this issue will not agree with such an assertion. Still, even growers cannot complain of prices being unprofitable ones, and so long as fashion smiles upon fine wools, there cannot be any serious setback. Indeed, we are now at a level above the average for the past twenty years, but we say that manufacturing conditions and the demand of the world for wool are very different from what they were even ten years ago, and when the next serious drought afflicts Australia, there will be a perfect scramble for the raw material. Long may that day be postponed. Although this last six months prices have slightly eased, having fallen just as much for crossbreds as Merinos, we would rather have the finer qualities which are offered for sale than the coarser. It is too early as yet to know what is going to be the attitude of American users towards Australian fine wools, but in the opinion of the writer, they will use larger quantities when the present weight has been absorbed; in fact we may easily see from next March onwards, a very big demand for Australian fine wools. One may travel the wide world over, and he will find that the Merino clips of Australia challenge the products of other countries, and give them a good many points into the bargain. The clip this year, though more generous in condition is perhaps on the whole better grown, and it only needs a satisfactory trade to see every bale consumed. We think Merinos are a prime article of commerce and we firmly believe that prices will remain good for some considerable time to come.



### Home Trade Slack.

The only note of complaint that we have to offer in this letter is that the home trade remains slack and unresponsive. The experience West Riding spinners and manufacturers are passing through today is a very different one from what we have seen for the past five years. The word, "slackness" has not been used in the vocabulary of the English manufacturer for a very long time. Prices for tops and yarns are below a corresponding value for wool, and short time is general, in fact the West Riding is quieter than we have known for a very considerable time. This really is the reason why the home trade went to Coleman street, two weeks ago feeling slack set up, and desiring lower prices. The cry of the whole woolen and worsted trades during the past three months has been for cheaper wool, and a big effort has been made to get down prices to a lower level. They certainly have eased a little, but not sufficient to make very much difference to the price per yard of the manufactured article. Some are still very sceptical about today's prices being maintained, but it would need no serious decline to see a big wave of buying, only there is not as much confidence in the future as one would like to see. Even the hosiery trade is hardly so busy as it was, in fact there has been a slowing down in the whole of the textile industries of Great Britain, and this new experience is going down badly with all branches of the trade.

A "bearing" movement has been attempted during the past month both in Merinos and crossbreds. Last September 64's tops were sold for January delivery at 2s 3½d, but last week some 2,250 packs were disposed of at 2s 2½d. This means a decline of something like 3d per pound, from the highest point of last May, but where is the wool to come from to make them at that price? We are certain that neither London nor Australia has yet furnished the opportunity of allowing any buyer to pick up the raw material at such figures, and it has formed a nice

bit of gossip to the trade met in Coleman street. Crossbreds also have been attacked and no doubt prices are easier. A good few packs of 40's pre-

pared tops have been sold at 14¼d, and yet the wool bought in New Zealand and Buenos Aires will not provide them under 15½d today. It does

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seem a pity that trade cannot be done on somewhat different lines from what it is. On the Continental term market also, the "bears" for a time succeeded in depressing prices slightly with the object of obtaining cheaper wool in Australia, but values have not fallen a great deal. The whole wool citadel has been attacked at every corner in the hope of depressing prices, but somehow it remains practically intact, and is little the worse.

#### Bradford and Free Wool.

By the time this letter appears in print, not only will free wool, but also the lower duties on partly and fully manufactured textiles be an accomplished fact. So far it has made no difference to Bradford, where things are distinctly quiet. Our home trade has fallen off very materially, and the past month has been characterized by declining prices for every class of raw material, including Merinos, Colonial crossbreds, and English fleece and skin wools. The expected boom has not come off; in fact, a very different state

of affairs will have to prevail in the market if prices are to get back to the level they stood some months ago. Exports from the Bradford Consular district to your side have shown a little expansion during the past two months, but they are nothing to shout over. They will be more interesting with the turn of the year, but at present there has been hardly any weight done, the bulk of the business being in sample shipments, and everything has been taken in the shape of raw materials, including tops and wool wastes of every description.

#### DOCKING LAMBS.

Some time ago F. A. Ellenwood of Red Bluff, California, wrote a story for this paper in which he advocated searing off lambs tails with a hot iron instead of cutting them off with the knife. He had been using this method for several years and took the position that some loss of life followed the use of the knife, and in all cases there was enough loss of blood to give the lamb quite a set back. Now comes a writer in an Australia paper and gives the exact result in searing off tails as compared with cutting them off. This man took eight lambs of equal merit and cut off four tails with the knife and four by searing with a hot iron. The lambs were then turned in the same pastures with their mothers, and brought in and weighed each week for four weeks. At the beginning of the test the four seared lambs weighed 106 pounds and 10 ounces; the four docked with the knife weighed 107 pounds 14 ounces. At the end of four weeks the knife docked lambs had gained 25 pounds 2 ounces while the seared lambs had gained 36 pounds 6 ounces. The seared lambs had therefore gained 11 pounds 4 ounces more than the lambs that had been docked with the knife. This is a gain of practically 3 pounds per head more.

At first glance this shows a startling advantage in favor of the searing process. However, so far as our woolgrowers are concerned, the experiment loses much of its force for it appears that none of these lambs were docked

until they weighed 27 pounds each, and therefore must have been several weeks old. A crossbred lamb at birth should weigh around 9 pounds, and if it gains 4 pounds per week, then at five weeks old it should weigh around 27 pounds. In this country we dock lambs at a few days old and hence the knife docked lamb would not get the setback that he would at five weeks of age. The older the lamb is the more tissues must be destroyed and the greater the loss of blood. Another objection to this Australian test is that not enough lambs were used to furnish reliable data. In a bunch of four lambs, one that was unthrifty would make a profound difference in the total weight, but in a hundred head the difference would be unimportant.

From a theoretical standpoint searing should give better results than docking with the knife. No loss of blood follows searing and it is said that the lambs do not stiffen up at all. Mr. Ellenwood reports that when properly prepared for the work, searing can be done about as rapidly as cutting. If the seared lamb even had one-half pound advantage over the knife docked one, the sheepman could well afford to adopt the former process. Some of our agricultural colleges should determine this matter by actual tests on large number of lambs.

#### THE SEASON'S RAM TRADE.

We have sent letters to many of our advertisers who had rams for sale and have received a lot of most encouraging replies. Practically every Hampshire, Cotswold and Shropshire ram has been sold. In fact we believe the demand for this class of rams has not been fully met. Lincolns have also moved well. The trade in Merinos has not been so active and some breeders are carrying over fairly large numbers. This is accounted for by the increase in the use of mutton rams. However late in the season a fair demand for Merino rams developed and sales were much better than was anticipated early in the season.

Frank Knox, President.  
J. A. Murray, Vice-Pres.  
J. C. Lynch, Vice-Pres.  
W. F. Earls, Cashier.  
E. A. Culbertson, Asst. Cashier.  
DeWitt Knox, Asst. Cashier.  
Geo. G. Knox, Asst. Cashier.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

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Checks for C..... 78,029.38  
H..... 481,768.53  
Cash on hand.....

1,702,473.58

Total.....\$5,243,294.66

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Surplus & Undivided Profits..... 344,780.14  
National Bank Notes.....  
Outstanding..... 299,997.50  
Deposits..... 4,298,517.02

Total.....\$5,243,294.66

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# The Wool Markets

From Our Boston Correspondent

SOMETHING of a surprise was given the local wool trade the first of the year, when the figures showing the unsold stocks of wool in Boston were made public by Secretary George W. Benedict of the Boston Wool Trade Association. These figures were gathered in the same method that was found so successful in the two previous years. The various houses in the trade sent their stocks to a chartered accountant, under the pledge of secrecy. The totals were made up by the accountant, and transmitted to Secretary Benedict, the details not being made public.

There was a general belief that the stocks of domestic wool would not exceed 20,000,000 pounds, only one or two wool men estimating as high as 30,000,000 pounds. Stocks of foreign wool available for purchase were expected to exceed those of the previous year, and this proved to be the fact. As will be seen from the following table the actual stocks were 30,430,455 pounds domestic and 13,370,094 pounds foreign, against 31,922,318 pounds domestic and 10,927,537 pounds foreign a year ago. Following are the actual stocks of wool, foreign and domestic, remaining unsold in the Boston market, December 31, 1913, as compared with the previous year:

	Pounds. 1913.	Pounds. 1912
Territory, California and Texas	23,627,371	21,732,733
Fleeces	1,348,029	4,712,000
Scoured	2,798,598	3,605,379
Pulled	2,656,457	1,872,206
Foreign, Class 1 and 2	10,550,064	8,719,383
Foreign, Class 3	2,820,030	2,208,154
Total	43,800,549	42,849,855

While there was some disappointment over the volume of unsold wool, the effect was not serious, as the grades now in sharpest demand are getting to be pretty well sold up. This is

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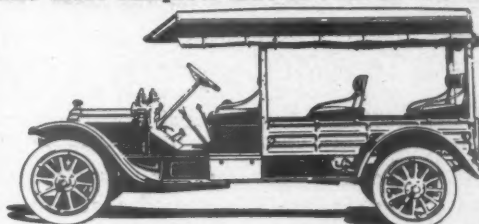
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Lowest Prices

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30-horsepower in 2-5 passenger  
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125 Page Catalog on request

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Photos and description. One  
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United States.  
Underhill Collie Kennels,  
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England****EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVESTOCK  
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS**

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The frequency with which we buy stock from English Breeders means that we can do business with them on more favorable terms than can be done by anyone else.

No one should import Draft horses, beef or dairy strains of cattle, or mutton breeds of sheep without first getting full particulars from us. Highest references on application.

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In regard to domestic wools, the case was different, and yet the result promises to be practically the same. An unusual and unexpected spurt of buying in December, brought the sales of domestic wool for the month to a figure rarely seen in that month. Transfers of practically 15,000,000 pounds of wool were reported within a fortnight, and unusual activity was reported during the remainder of the month. This went far towards cleaning up the better grades of clothing wool, and encouraged dealers to believe that the remainders of the 1913 clip would all be wanted before the new clip becomes available. Fine clothing and half blood wools, particularly Montana, but also including other kinds as well, have been in most demand during the month, and the total transfers of these two grades have been large.

It is yet too early to estimate the probable results of the changes in the duties on woolen goods, which became operative January 1. While some anxiety is expressed in certain circles over the possibilities of foreign competition, the general attitude of both manufacturers and wool men, is a hopeful one. It is acknowledged that a great deal depends upon the openings of the new lines of heavy which are due about the middle of January. Continued high prices of wool abroad, and the recent improvement in prevailing conditions at Bradford have

been full of encouragement to those who hope to see American manufacturers hold their own against foreign competition.

Recent reports from foreign primary markets indicate that American buyers, both manufacturers and dealers, have been operating on a considerably larger scale than a year ago, but that the purchases to date have not been above the average. There is nothing in this to discourage the grower and handler of domestic wools, as these figures have often been exceeded under the operations of an eleven cent duty on Class 1 and 2 wools. In both Australia and South America the markets have recovered somewhat from the previous depression. Australian fine Merinos have been especially active and firm, and are likely to be in sharp demand until the close of the season.

Naturally, the bulk of the recent transfers in this market have been of Territory wools. Prices, both in the grease and on the scoured basis, have held very steady, though possibly a slight enhancement of values may be noted on fine clothing wools. Recent sales of Territories have been on the basis of 17 to 18 cents for fine clothing Montana, 18½ to 19 cents for half blood Montana, 18 to 19 cents for Montana wool in the original bags, 14 to 16 cents for Colorado and Utah wools in the original bags, 13 to 15 cents for fine and fine medium Territory, with Wyoming half blood selling on the basis of 47 cents clean and Wyoming fine on the basis of 48 cents clean.

Some very large blocks of fine and fine medium wools were transferred in the closing weeks of the year, but it was claimed that the sellers were not obliged to make any material concession from the current quotations, though possibly previous asking prices were subject to some modification. This means that the wools had been previously held above the market, and that when the owners were willing to let them go at the market, there was no difficulty in moving them. The leading interest was very active during December, and is reported to have bought good wools quite freely. After a long period of dullness this activity



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Though it has been a little difficult to get at the actual facts regarding these transfers, enough is known to show that prices have been steadily maintained, though those who were looking for anything approaching a "boom" after free wool became an accomplished fact, were disappointed. As far as the scoured basis is concerned, quotations are practically the same as they were a month ago. The best fine staple Territories are quotable on the scoured basis at 52 to 54 cents, with half blood staple at 48 to 50 cents, three-eighths blood staple at 42 to 45 cents and quarter blood staple at 38 to 40 cents. For choice lots of fine clothing wool, the clean cost is estimated at 48 to 50 cents, with an occasional very choice lot at little higher. Average fine wools and fine medium are estimated at 45 to 47 cents.

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About the middle of December large transfers of pulled wools were noted, several of the leading mills taking on about 5,000 bags during a single week. These were A and B supers, sold in the grease at figures that would bring the scoured cost of A supers to 47 cents and B supers to 48 cents. Current quotations on pulled wools are as follows: Fine A supers, 50 to 54 cents for Eastern and 47 to 50 cents for Chicago; A supers, 45 to 47 cents for Eastern and 40 to 43 cents for Chicago; B supers, 37 to 38 cents for Eastern and 34 to 35 cents for Chicago.



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Field Peas have proven very profitable

to Sheepmen. Be sure and plant them the coming  
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**VOGELER SEED CO.**

60 W. 1st South Salt Lake City, Utah

Combing pulled wools are quotable at 45 to 48 cents for fine, 40 to 43 cents for medium and 35 to 37 cents for coarse, all on the scoured basis.

Texas and California wools have been rather quiet of late, Texas grades being well sold up, while California wools are neglected by manufacturers. Small sales of fall Texas wool are reported to have been made on the basis of 45 to 48 cents clean, for good lots, with an occasional lot running well up to the spring wool basis bringing 48 to 50 cents. Transactions in California wools have been mostly limited to baled scoured wools, which have sold in a moderate way at 40 to 42 cents.

Fleece wools are claimed to be in a very strong position. Remaining stocks are in a few hands, and the holders have a good deal of faith in the future of their wools. Medium combing grades are well sold up, but delaine and fine clothing wools are still in fair supply. Recent transactions have cleaned up the current offerings to such an extent as to warrant holders in asking a little more for their wools. Therefore it is doubtful if buyers could do as well within a half-cent a pound as they could a fortnight ago. Recent transfers have been at 26½ cents for fine washed delaines, 22 to 22½ cents for fine unwashed delaines, 25¾ to 26 cents for XX and above, 20½ to 21 cents for fine unwashed, 23 cents for fine unmerchantable, and 21 cents for half and three-eighths blood clothing wool. Combing medium fleeces are steady at 23½ to 24 cents for half blood, 23 to 24 cents for three-eighths blood and 22½ to 23½ cents for quarter-blood. Above quotations are for Ohio wools, Michigan wools being well cleaned up and other grades selling 1 to 2 cents below Ohio.

Recent transactions in foreign wools have been of a scattered nature, having included small lots of crossbreds and fine wools at 25 to 30 cents for Australian and New Zealand wools in the grease. Foreign markets are still on a high basis, compared with what can be done in this market. Holders of domestic delaine wools are figuring

that a good Ohio washed wool will bring about 58 cents clean. This is making proper allowance for skirting. A good Australian 64s would cost 60 to 62 cents laid down here. New Australian wools are now due here from the Pacific coast, though none have yet been shown, except in mail samples. One steamer is on the berth at Melbourne loading with wool for this country, but nothing definite is known regarding her sailing.

Total receipts of wool at this port for the year 1913 were 161,800,680 pounds, domestic and 63,336,325 pounds foreign, a total of 225,137,005 pounds. This compares with 236,458,190 pounds domestic and 124,143,562 pounds foreign, or a total of 360,601,760 pounds for the year 1912. Total shipments from Boston for the year 1913 were 183,710,214 pounds, against 276,911,464 pounds for the year 1912.

**SCOTLAND BUYS  
AMERICAN MUTTON.**

Prediction that free trade would be followed by a deluge of foreign mutton has not been realized. Only a few small packages of that article have been received since the new law went into effect. While Montana has been sending many sheep into western Canada for immediate slaughter and Ontario instead of filling the Buffalo market with sheep and lambs is having trouble in supplying its own needs, Toronto having ruled considerably higher than Buffalo right along.

But something in the nature of the unexpected happened during December when a band of 1,000 head of 124-pound sheep were bought at \$5.65 for the Glasgow market. They were westerns out of a Wisconsin feed lot. Expectation of continuance of export trade died away, however, when the Chicago market steadily advanced to a \$6.00@6.25 basis. Glasgow advices are that fresh dressed mutton is scarce and selling on a 20@22 cent per pound basis. Plenty of frozen mutton has been available in Great Britain, but demand for that stuff is limited.

J. E. P.



## HOW THE GRAND CHAMPION LAMBS WERE FED.

December 24, 1913.

As per request of our Mr. Knollin, I am writing to tell you how we handled the car of lambs that won the grand championship at the recent International. To begin with, we selected the last sixty-five male lambs that were dropped from our Shropshire flocks last spring.

These lambs were dropped around April 15th. Within ten days after they were dropped, they were turned into a band of some 2,400 other ewes and lambs, and onto the range.

In due time they were taken into the mountains to spend the summer season. Up until about September 15th, they had no special attention. But at this time, they were taken from the herd and to the home ranch. There had been some loss during the season, and now there were only fifty-eight left. Upon their arrival at the ranch they were put on a light feed of oats and bran with what turnips and alfalfa they wanted.

Gradually chopped barley and oil meal were added, and the bran was then gradually dropped out. This ration of oats, barley and oil meal was increased just as fast as they would take it and relish it. (But care was taken that they did not get too much of an increase to impair their appetites.) And will add that not a lamb was off feed at any time during the feeding period.

At the time of loading for the run east, they were eating  $2\frac{1}{4}$  pounds of concentrates, 2 pounds turnips each, and all the alfalfa they wanted. Owing to a wet season in the Soda Springs country, these lambs did not put on as much flesh as they ordinarily would have done during the summer season. And when they reached the feed yard September 15th, they averaged about 60 pounds per head. When they were weighed in Chicago, December 4th, fifty-five head weighed  $98\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per head. They were very uniform in size and showed plenty of quality. Robert Matheson, the

## FEED AT ASHTON

I have purchased the feeding yards at Ashton, Illinois, on the line of Chicago & Northwestern Railway. **Finest grazing, sheds for feeding hay and grain, good shearing plant.** I am a practical stockman and assure all who use these yards the **best possible service.**

**W. H. SANDERS.**

**Give ASHTON YARDS a trial.**

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HAVING ANY TRANSACTIONS  
AT THE CHICAGO LIVE STOCK  
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OF CHICAGO**

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Cooper's Fluid is always the same. Being made uniform, results are uniformly good. It's the one liquid dip that can be relied upon by Western and Eastern Sheepmen.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. SIMPLY ADD WATER. DESTROYS TICKS, SCAB AND LICE.

ITS USE PERMITTED IN ALL OFFICIAL DIPPING FOR SHEEP SCAB.

One Gallon makes Two-hundred Gallons for Ticks, One Gallon makes One-hundred twenty Gallons for Scab. Order of \$10.00 or over, Freight Paid. On Sale throughout the West.

**WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago**

**SMITH & ADAMS**

MANUFACTURERS

**TENTS**  
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PACK OUTFITS, HORSE BLANKETS

Anything made of Canvas

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**WOOL GARMENTS**washed by our scientific  
methods do not shrink.**TROY LAUNDRY**

Phone Hyland 192 18 East Broadway

SALT LAKE CITY

**SALT LAKE STAMP CO.**

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**TAGS**

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and all kinds of

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PHONE 304 65 W. BROADWAY

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**ELIAS MORRIS & SONS CO.**

21 West So. Temple St.

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Salt Lake City

expert who judged them, pronounced them "just right from every angle." Fifty-five out of a possible fifty-eight head of lambs making a record like this is remarkable, and speaks volumes for the Shropshire sheep.

KNOLLIN &amp; FINCH,

By H. L. FINCH,

Soda Springs, Idaho.

**RAILROAD RATES FOR THE  
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTER-  
NATIONAL EXPOSITION.**

The Transcontinental Freight bureau has announced special rates on all livestock to be exhibited at the Panama-Pacific International exposition.

These rates provide that all exhibit animals on which freight rates have been paid to San Francisco shall be returned free of charge provided they are returned over the same route and within ninety days after the close of the exposition. The rates also provide that on any animals which shall have been sold at the exposition a rebate of 25 per cent of the freight charges will be made by lines over which the shipment was carried. This is the most liberal concession that has ever been made by the railroads of this country to any great exposition and will afford exhibitors of livestock an opportunity to combine their shipments at some central point like the capital of the state or its chief commercial city and have them carried through to their destination on the exposition grounds in San Francisco under the direct charge of the Transportation Department of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. If such concentrated shipments amount to ten cars or more special train schedules will be arranged so that rapid transit is assured and animals will come through in the best possible condition. Ocean liners have also granted special concessions in shipments for the benefit of foreign exhibitors and negotiations now pending when completed will afford the exhibitor the greatest opportunity possible in the cheap, safe and expeditious handling of his livestock.

**BIG WASTE OF  
FERTILIZING MATERIAL.**

Washington, D. C.

Seventy-five per cent of a highly valuable fertilizing material in the form of tankage and blood from the country slaughter of food animals is being wasted throughout the country districts. In addition \$22,000,000 worth of ammonia from which ammonium sulphate, another valuable fertilizing material, could be made, is annually wasted by the practice of making coke in the beehive type of oven, according to a recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture.

Tankage, a product of slaughterhouses consisting of such waste material as bones, horns, hoofs, hair, etc., contains a large percentage of nitrogen and other products used in commercial fertilizer and in the larger packing houses is carefully saved. In country killing, however, only 25 per cent of the tankage and blood are saved for fertilizer. The nitrogen content of tankage is said to vary from 5 to 8 per cent and its phosphoric acid content between 5 and 12 per cent.

Dried blood is perhaps the richest in nitrogen of all the organic materials used in the fertilizing industries. Unadulterated blood when quite dry contains 14 per cent of nitrogen, but as obtained on the market its content varies from 9 to 13 per cent.

From the figures estimated by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, as representing the total slaughter of cattle, calves, swine, and sheep in the United States, in 1912, it has been calculated that if all the materials rendered available by this slaughter had been saved and converted into tankage and dried blood, they would have produced 222,535 tons of tankage and 79,794 tons of dried blood.

Tell the merchants in your section that if they want to reach the western sheepmen they must advertise in the National Wool Grower. Our circulation is a little over 5,500, but it takes the National Wool Grower to the owners of more sheep than any paper in America.



## FARMERS' LAMB CLUBS IN TENNESSEE.

Washington, D. C.

In view of the wide discussion of the effects of cooperation among farmers in marketing their products, the work of the Goodlettsville, Tennessee, Lamb club, organized in 1882-83, and now in existence for thirty years, is of timely interest. The club was organized because the sheep raisers in the vicinity of Goodlettsville found that by banding together they could make better offerings of more uniform lambs, utilize car space to better advantage, and by making available a larger number of good lambs ready for shipment on a single day secure greater competition among the buyers. The following facts are the result of a study of this club and other lamb clubs in Tennessee recently made by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The Goodlettsville Lamb Club originally consisted of about one dozen farmers and its membership has increased until at one time it numbered eighty-five members. It has as officers a president and a secretary, and an executive committee of three members, of which the secretary is a member ex-officio. The club is not a chartered institution and is more in the nature of a partnership. Its members agree to abide by its rules and constitution, although the organization is not especially binding. The president calls a meeting about April 1st. Prior to this meeting its members have the privilege of selling lambs and wool at private sale. At the meeting, however, each member reports the number of lambs and the amount of wool he will have to sell through the club and thereafter can no longer sell individually. After the report the executive committee has unlimited power.

This committee then determines the total number of lambs and date or dates for shipment. Ordinarily one shipment is made in the early part of June and another is scheduled for the early part of July. This year's sales were dated June 10th and July 15th. The first delivery is made up almost

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entirely of "firsts." The second delivery which contains those that are too small for the first sale, is as a rule of a poorer quality, as the old lambs do not make as great or satisfactory gains as the early ones.

There is little uniformity as to methods of sale. This year, as is often the rule, the wool was sold to a local woolen mill. It was graded in three grades—clean, slightly burred, and burred, and sold for 23¼, 20½ and 17 cents per pound, respectively. These prices average better than those paid by local buyers, but because the other wool sold to these buyers is ungraded it is difficult to compute the exact monetary advantage to the club members.

The sale of lambs through the club may be announced through the local papers, by means of posters or post cards, or by word of mouth. This announcement varies with the locality, and the club may change its methods from year to year.

Following is a typical advertisement of such a sale by a Tennessee club:

**Lambs for Sale.**

The.....Lamb Club will sell by sealed bids about 800 lambs. Bids close May 20. Lambs are to be fat merchantable lambs, weighing from 55 pounds up, and will be delivered from the 9th to the 12th of June. Club reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

(Signed).....

Secretary.

Some of the clubs will accept bids by telephone or mail. The time between closing bids and the actual sale of lambs varies. Where bids closing on the day of sale are not satisfactory, the club then ships its own lambs in cars previously ordered, and which the buyers have agreed to use if their bids are accepted. In some cases bids are accepted several weeks before delivery date, and the Goodlettsville club sold on futures this season. Selling at or near the day of delivery is generally more popular with buyers and purchasers.

On the day of delivery at Goodletts-

ville the lambs begin to come in early in the morning in wagons or in flocks. The driven lambs are marked with bright colored paint which avoids confusion where flocks become mixed. Lambs are put upon the scales which are handled by the executive committee. Lambs lacking in condition or weighing less than 60 pounds are discarded as culls. Comparatively few are thrown out, however, as the growers cull there lambs at the farm. Of the culls, the greater part are those lacking in age and of small size, but there are also some large ram lambs that have become what is locally known as "staggy."

The president and one or two assistants weigh the lambs and credit each grower with his total weight. Delivery is commonly made before noon in time for loading. Payment is made on the day of delivery. The president or the executive committee pays the expenses, which are small, and apportions the balance among the members according to the number and weight actually delivered. The business of the day is followed by a dinner of the club which adds a social feature.

In addition to the Goodlettsville club there are lamb and wool clubs at Mt. Juliet, Baird's Mill, Allisona, Martha, and Flat Rock, in flourishing condition. These clubs each handle from 600 to 2,500 lambs per year. New clubs are occasionally formed and these are generally successful.

**IMPORTS OF CATTLE,  
 MEATS, AND MEAT FOOD  
 PRODUCTS UNDER  
 NEW TARIFF.**

Washington, D. C. Imported cattle inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture during October and November, 1913, numbered 209,327 head, as compared with 72,420 for the corresponding period of 1912. All came from Canada and Mexico except 447 head of pure-bred cattle, for breeding purposes, imported from Great Britain. The imports were classified as follows: October—for immediate slaughter, 73,-



166; as stockers and feeders, 54,565; for dairy and breeding purposes, 739; total 128,470. November—for immediate slaughter, 39,086; as stockers and feeders, 41,548; for dairy and breeding purposes, 223; total, 80,857. The bulk of the slaughter cattle came from Canada, while Mexico furnished over four-fifths of the stockers and feeders.

Imported meats and meat-food products inspected during October amounted to 6,000,735 pounds, and in November to 11,792, 576 pounds, making a total of 17,793,311 pounds for the two months. The bulk of this consisted of fresh and refrigerated beef, 16,082,578 pounds. There were 275,847 pounds of other fresh and refrigerated meats. The remainder consisted of cured and canned meats, 1,169,517 pounds, and other products (sausage, compound, and oleo stearin), 265,369 pounds. Of the total, Canada furnished 8,098,197 pounds, Argentina 6,209,700 pounds, Australia 2,725,142 pounds, Uruguay 559,843 pounds, and other countries much smaller quantities. Of these imports there were condemned in October 4,690 pounds, and in November 14,123 pounds, or a total of 18,813 pounds.

#### HALF-BLOOD LINCOLNS.

North Yakima, Wash.,  
December 6, 1913.

I have just returned from the Lewiston Fat Stock Show where my car of fat lambs won first money, \$350.00 for best car fat lambs or sheep.

I was much pleased as this shows results of a cross from my full blood Lincoln bucks and the ordinary range Merino ewes. The lambs were April dropped on the range and only fed three weeks before the show.

The fine pelt or wool, I suppose, helped the decision some as these cross-bred lambs I raise shear twelve and one-half to thirteen pounds the last of March of nice clean, long staple wool.

You can't beat the Lincoln buck on the grade Merino or Rambouillet ewe.

I enclose you herewith a picture of these prize-winning fat lambs.

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# Wheat Growing in Australia

(By R. H. HARROWELL)

I HAVE been asked by your editor to write something about wheat growing in this country, and as I am on the wing this month and away from a good source of general information on the subject, I must devote this article to a very important phase of the subject, viz.: growing wheat on the share system.

It must be explained that for many years sheep were being grazed upon land very suitable for the production of wheat, but when the early settlers suggested such a project, they were rather laughed at. However, several large pastoralists believed in the suitability of this country for wheat production, and at great cost they killed the timber and prepared the land for the plough.

One of the first men to do this on a large scale was the late Hon. G. H. Greene of Iandra, and as he developed the industry very largely on the share system, I propose to outline here the form of agreement that he used to draw up between himself as the owner of the land and the farmers who worked it, which form of agreement is now most widely used.

The landowner agrees to let the tenant so much land for the purpose of grain-growing for a term of one season for a rent of one-half of the entire crop. The tenant is not entitled to erect any residence or structure on the land without obtaining the consent of the landowner nor is he allowed to graze any stock on the land except such horses as are necessary for putting in and taking off the crops, and then only while farming operations are in progress. The landowner is entitled to depasture his stock on the land let to the tenant at all times when it is not under actual cultivation. He shall during each season provide the tenant with seed wheat not exceeding one bushel per acre, free of cost for the area the tenant has under cultivation and he delivers the seed to when it is required. The tenant agrees to com-

mence ploughing with his full plant on the first of February or as soon after as the ground can be worked.

Then come several clauses which had better be reported verbatim as follows:

That said tenant shall cultivate the entire area of the cultivable land to a depth of not less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 inches in a good and husbandmanlike manner, shall thoroughly harrow the land at least twice, and keep the same in proper order and condition. That he shall have sufficient plant of good quality and to the satisfaction of the landowner to harvest the crop expeditiously so as to save loss of grain, and that he shall commence to harvest the moment the crop is ready. The term "harvest" shall mean the proper stripping or reaping and threshing, cleaning, stacking, and placing the produce in the best possible marketable condition.

That the said tenant shall remove from the ground all roots, sticks, and broken wires which the plough may unearth.

That the said landowner shall at all times have access to the said farm, and in default by the said tenant in properly cultivating it; keeping it clean, or harvesting any crop, or if the said tenant shall not use due care, diligence and dispatch in any of these matters, the said landowner may, if he deem it necessary, and at the expense of the said tenant, do all such things as he may think fit for proper cultivation, keeping clean and harvesting the crop or crops, and upon the crop or crops being harvested, may sell the same, and out of the proceeds first repay or reimburse himself all expenses incurred in respect thereof, and shall then retain the rent due, and shall thereafter account to the said tenant for his share, if any of the said proceeds calculated on the basis herein-after mentioned.

That before harvesting any crop, the said tenant shall notify the landowner of his intention to do so in or-



der to give him an opportunity of protecting his interests in respect of the crop, and under no circumstances shall any of the crop be removed without previous sanction by the landowner.

That at each harvesting season the said landowner shall supply the tenant with sufficient bags and twine to meet the requirements of the landowner's proportion of the crop.

That in the event of this agreement being fully complied with by the tenant, he shall be allotted as a bonus the surplus over—bushels per acre, while up to that amount division shall be equal.

The last clause is very useful in making the farmers do their cultivation work thoroughly. There are also clauses inserted in share farming agreements permitting the landowner to advance money to the tenants, specifying that the tenants shall not injure any standing timber and that they shall pay for any damage they may do to the stock fences or gates of the property. They also agree to stock the wheat at convenient places for carriage. The tenants also agree not to give any lien over their crops except to the landowner, and in the case of the failure of the tenant to comply with the conditions of the agreement, the landowner may take possession of the area and relet it, or otherwise deal with it as if the agreement had not been entered into.

In an uncertain climate like Australia, however, it frequently happens that owing to drought, the prospects of grain crops are so remote that it reduces the risk of absolute loss to cut the crop for hay. (Contrary to New Zealand where wheat hay is very rarely if ever used as fodder, in Australia the bulk of the chaff is from wheat hay.) There are therefore important clauses inserted in the agreement in regard to cutting the crop for hay instead of keeping it for grain. They are as follows:

In the event of either owner or tenant desiring any portion of the crop to be cut for hay, they shall mutually agree as to what portion shall be so cut, and upon this being arranged the

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**F. J. HAGENBARTH, Pres.**  
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**COMFORT TYLER, Secretary,**  
310 E. Chicago St., Coldwater, Mich.

## American Shropshire Registry Ass'n.

The largest live stock Association in the world. For rules, list of members, blanks, or any other information, address the Secretary.

**C. F. CURTISS, President,**  
Lewiston, N. Y.

**J. M. WADE, Secretary,**  
Lafayette, Ind.

## American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Ass'n

Volume VI ready for delivery. Pedigrees now being received for Volume VII. **MEMBERSHIP FEE, \$10.00.** For list of members, rules, blanks, or any other information concerning the breed, address the Secretary.

**R. A. JACKSON, President,**  
Dayton, Washington.

**DWIGHT LINCOLN, Secretary, ..**  
Milford Center, Ohio.

## American & Delaine-Merino Record Ass'n.

This Association annually publishes the increase of the flocks, keeping the lineage by name and number of every animal so recorded.

**S. M. CLEAVER, Secretary,**  
Delaware, Ohio.

tenant shall, when directed by the landowner or his agent, harvest said portion, stack, and thatch it in a proper and workmanlike manner. The hay shall be divided equally, the landowner paying the tenant 75 cents per ton for his (landowner's) share, to cover the extra cost as compared with stripping, cleaning, etc., for grain. In the event of it not being necessary to stack or thatch, a sum equivalent to the value of that work may be deducted from the 75 cents mentioned above.

Should the tenant be unwilling or unable to cut for hay the portion marked out by the landowner, the latter may make arrangements for dealing with such hay crop, and in the settlement there shall be charged to the tenant a sum equal to the cost of treating the crop for grain, while in estimating the proportions of wheat on the rest of the land due to each party, the crop cut for hay shall be held to have borne the same quantity of grain as a portion of like area marked out by the tenant.

This sharefarming system has worked very satisfactorily in many parts of Australia. It has enabled owners of large areas of suitable country to cultivate it with reliable labor, and it has enabled men with little capital to get upon the land, and subsequently start upon their own account. All the tenants have to find is a plant which the landowner considers sufficient to carry out the work. Speaking generally a man with \$2,500 could get together a fine plant and make a good start on the shares system. There are many owners of freehold wheat farms today who five or six years ago made their start as share farmers. In some cases where the landowners have known the character and experience of the farmers, they have financed them in regard to the purchase of their horses and implements so that they have started with practically nothing.

As with everything connected with the land, the success of sharefarming depends largely upon the seasons. While some seasons may make a man, others may break him.

**Mention The National Wool Grower.**

## SPANISH GOATS.

By Consul General Henry H. Morgan,  
Barcelona, Spain.

According to the most recent statistics published, there are upward of 3,500,000 goats in Spain. In every town of the country bands of these animals are driven through the streets during the early morning and afternoon hours, and are milked in the presence of the purchaser of the milk. There are a few goat dairies in the country where the milk is put up in bottles, but they are of small importance. The entire production is consumed in the country and only a small portion thereof is made into cheese.

The finest breed of goats and those producing the largest quantity of milk are raised in Murcia Province, south of Alicante, whence the country's supply of these animals generally comes. About 60,000 of these animals are slaughtered each year in Barcelona for consumption, and the export of goat-skins from Spain in 1912 amounted to 1,797,754 pounds, valued at \$573,647.

The goats weigh between 55 and 96 pounds, and the daily average milk given is a little over 2 quarts per goat. The milk retails at 13.5 to 14.5 cents per quart, according to supply and demand. The animals are fed entirely on dried alfalfa and beans, and the cost of food consumed by each will average about 9 cents per day. The price at which they are sold varies between \$20 and \$35, according to the size of the goat and the quantity of milk she gives. They live to the age of 15 or 16 years and are productive at the second year.

In former years goat's milk was used almost exclusively throughout the country, and even now it is more used than cow's milk, and it is highly recommended for invalids. In Barcelona the consumption has fallen off in recent years on account of the fine hygienic dairy farms which have been established here, these dairies being regarded by competent authorities as among the finest in the world. The cows kept on these farms are imported from Holland, England, and Switzerland.